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VEDANGAJYAUTISHA

EDITED

WITH HIS OWN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND SANSKRIT COMMENTARY

BY

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, ARTHASASTRAVISARADA, VIDYALANKARA, PANDITARAJA

Dr. R. SHAMASASTRY, B.A., PH.D.,

Retired Curator of the Oriental Library, and Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.

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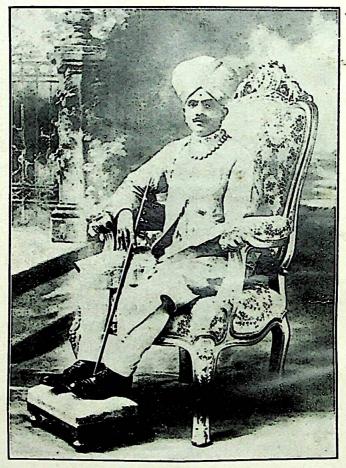
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H. H. SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR IV, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

AN UNRIVALLED PATRON OF ORIENTAL, LEARNING AND ARTS,

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INTRODUCTION.

The Vedāngajyautisha is as obscure as it is old. It is one of the six Angas of the Vedas. While the other Angas go to explain the phonetics, the formation of the words, the meaning of the words, the prosody, and the procedure of sacrificial performance, the Jyautisha determines the time of performing the sacrifices. It is found in two recensions: the Rigvedajyautisha and the Yajurvedajyautisha. Though the contents of both the recensions are the same, they differ in the number of the verses contained in them. While the former consists only of 36 verses, the latter is found to contain about 44 verses. This difference in the number of verses is probably due to the addition of the later annotatory verses to those of the text itself by the school of the Adhvaryu priests with whom it was in frequent use.

Regarding the date of the Jyautisha the late Swamikannu Pillai says in his Indian Ephemeris, Vol. I,

Part I, Page 448, as follows:-

"The location of the summer and winter solstices in the middle of Aslesha and the beginning of Dhanishtha referred to by Varahamihira both in his Brihatsamhitā and Panchasiddhānticā is evidently that recorded in the Vedāngajyautisha. may be said that Varāhamihira's work stands at the centre of a period of astronomy whose span is 3,000 years, at the one end of which we stand. and at the other end the Vedangajyautisha. It is known from modern astronomy that the movement of the precession is one degree for every 72 years. Now the distance of the situation of the summer solstice at the beginning of Ardra at the present time from that in the middle of Aslesha at the time of the Vedangajyautisha is $113\frac{1}{3}-67\frac{3}{4}$, that is 45 1/2 degrees. This gives at the rate of one degree in 72 years $45\frac{1}{12} \times 72 = 3,282$ years. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the Vedangajyautisha CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

observation must have been made 3.300 years before A.D. 1916, that is, about B.C. 1400. Similarly if we base the date of Varahamihira on the location of the solstitial point recorded in his works, it will be A.D. 332; for the difference between the situation of the summer solstice at the present time (A.D. 1916) and that observed and recorded by Varahamihira in his time is 22 degrees, which at the rate of 72 years per degree gives 1,584 years that had elapsed from the time of Varāhamihira till 1916. In other words, it would place Varahamihira in A.D. 300, whereas he actually lived and wrote about A.D. 550. Here the error of 250 years is evidently due to the error made in observing the exact position of the summer solstice at the time of Varāhamihira. Allowing the same proportion of error for previous epochs, the antiquity of the Vedangajyautisha observation, recorded in the Jyautisha, may also have to be reduced by 250, that is, 13; in other words from 3,300 years to 2,792 years before now, that is from B.C. 1400 to B.C. 850.

"Using the precessional factor of modern astronomy, one degree for 72 years, Mr. Tilak in his Orion, and Professor Jacobi in an article first published in a German scientific journal and reproduced in the Indian Antiquary for 1894 (Page 158), simultaneously declared that the Vedangajyautisha preceded Varāhamihira's time by 1,896 years, and that there was a still earlier period when correct astronomic observations had been made in India, and that was when the vernal equinox was in Mrigasira Nakshatra, longitude 52° 20' instead of in Aśvini 0 longitude, as in Varāhamihira's time and that that epoch must have preceded Varāhamihira's own epoch by $53\frac{1}{3} \times 72 = 160 \times 24 = 3,840$ years, that is, that the observation was made, and the Veda in which it is believed to be alluded to was composed, about B.C. 3500, that is, 5,400 years before now. This period also may have to be CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

cut down by 13, 5,400 years being reduced to the tune of 900 or 1,000 years, and the Vedic antiquity brought down from B.C. 3500 to the region of B.C. 2500. The latter date more nearly approximates what we might call the philologist's Vedic period (according to Max Muller, Weber, Macdonnell's Ind. Lit., 1909, Page 11, &c.), as distinguished

from the astronomer's Vedic period."

This is a fair estimate of the date of the Vedangajyautisha and there is no reason why it should not be accepted. It is partly to this high antiquity and partly to the appearance on the scene of what are called the Siddhantas that we owe much of the obscurity of the verses of the Vedangajyautisha. In his notes on this work the late Dr. Thibaut has clearly explained verses 1 to 10, 18, 21, 24, 28 and 30 to 40, leaving the rest as These verses would have remained obscure and unexplained for ever, if we have not received light from an unexpected quarter. I mean the Jaina astronomical works, such as the Sūryapragnapti, and the Jyotishkaranda in which the system of the Vedangajyautisha is almost exactly reproduced. The very words of the eleventh verse which has baffled the attempts of scholars at its interpretation are found translated in Prākrit in the Sūryapragnapti. It is very curious to find that while the Brahmans took to the Siddhantas leaving the rough method of calculation of the Vedangajyautisha in spite of their persistent attachment to whatever is ancient, the Jainas should preserve the Sacrificial calendar in spite of their revolt against the Vedic Probably the calendar was used not merely for sacrificial purposes, but also for the observance of other religious customs performed on New Moon and Full Moon Days, and on the days of solstices and equinoxes. The reason why preference was given to the Siddhantas over the Vedangajyautisha, however sacred the latter might have been in the view of the priests, is evidently the more accurate method of determining the Tithis and the Nakshatras taught in the Siddhantas than in the Vedāngajyautisha. The modern orthodox astronomers
CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri of India who blindly cling to the Siddhantas may take a lesson from this and reform their calendar in the light

of modern scientific astronomy.

In his Notes on Hindu Astronomy, Dr. J. Burgess says that "the figures (of the Vedānga) give for the moon's sidereal revolution 27.313433 and for the synodical month 29.516129 days; that for every 19 years the synodical months according to the Vedāngajyautisha must be in defect by 3.399 days, while the sidereal months would be in defect by 2.093 days and the solar years themselves would be in excess by 14.084 days; and that the system of the Vedāngajyautisha is a primitive and rough method of observation."

Regarding the serviceableness of the Vedangajyautisha in spite of the defective method of calculation taught in it, the late Swamikannu Pillai says (Indian

Ephemeris, Page 447) as follows:-

"If, to be on the safe side, we suppose the Vedāngajyautisha was current even 600 years before the Christian era, how did it happen that the primitive and rough method adverted to by Dr. Burgess did not land its followers in confusion and disaster? Since, as he points out, after 19 years, Tithis under the Vedangajyautisha must occur 33 days late, it must follow that after 19 years people would either have kept New Moon Day when a moon 3 days old was shining in the sky or have given up the Vedangajvautisha altogether. Again it is probably unheard of that any people, however primitive, who follow the lunar calendar, would be so regardless of lunar phases as to keep Full Moon when the moon was in the fourth day of her waning. In handling such a system as the Vedangajyautisha, we must first of all assume, as an axiom, that no material deviation from the actual recurrence of Tithis and Nakshatras was contemplated under it. Otherwise the whole scheme was bound to collapse in 20 years. The scheme was intended to be worked in such a way that once in 5 years Māgha Sukla 1 should coincide with moon in Dhanishthā Nakshatra CC-0. Jangamwadi, Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

and sun in Dhanishtha Nakshatra at the time of Uttarāvana. Such schemes in substance are found all over the world. A scheme of this description is called a tied lunar calendar; that is, a lunar calendar so constructed that it may periodically fall into line with the solar year. The Jews and the Greeks. among ancient nations of whose calendars we have precise information, had each of them a tied lunar calendar, but without the special Indian detail of Nakshatras. In all such calendars the essential thing is that the recurrence of lunar Tithis, as we call them in India, or lunar phases as they are called in Greek, should correspond to actual fact: and in India, under the Vedangajyautisha as well as under the later Sūryasiddhānta, which we now observe, there is another tie, that of the Nakshatras whose actual recurrence also the calendar should faithfully represent. Such a calendar is subject to a very ready and natural test, because the scheme of Tithis can be tested every fortnight by comparison with the full moon and the new moon: there may be an error of a single day, the first phasis or appearance of the moon after she has become new being for instance declared by the calendar a day too late or a day too early, but the error would never be permitted to exceed a single day, and would be rectified by dropping a Tithi in the count, which we now call a Kshaya Tithi, or by adding a day to the lunar month, making it consist of 30 instead of 29 Tithis. The advantage of the Indian Nakshatra system is that it provides a safeguard and a remedy against an error of even a single day which might occur, as just shown, under a pure Tithi system. The moon covers a whole Nakshatra space of 131 degrees in the heavens in the course of a single day; and if the calendar shows her to be in a Nakshatra different from that which she actually occupies, we do not want to wait until New Moon or until Full Moon to discover the error, and could rectify it at once by CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri dropping a Nakshatra or prolonging the duration of a Nakshatra.

"The only difference," continues the learned writer of the Indian Ephemeris, "between such a system and the present Sūryasiddhānta system is that under the latter the computation is so perfect that agreement between lunar phases or Tithis and the daily lunar motion among the Nakshatras is secured without the need of adjusting it from month to month by occular observation, Pratyaksha Parīkshanaih.* But supposing an adjustment was necessary under the Vedangajyantisha, it was effected-without any practical trouble and the calendar was effectually safeguarded from error just as it is under the present system. Such adjustments in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars are effected by a kind of judicial process, upon the occular testimony of persons who declare on oath that they have seen the first crescent or lunar phasis on a particular evening.

"The same remark applies to the connected solar calendar of the Vedangajyautisha, though here the correction may have had to be deferred for a longer period; but here again in the long run there could have been no material deviation from solar phenomena. The ancient Indians of the Vedangajyautisha period kept two distinct reckonings of the sun's motion, although they were unconscious of the distinction. They noticed the four principal stages of the sun's motion, the summer and winter solstices (Dakshināyana and Uttarāyana) and the two equinoxes (vernal and autumnal called Vishuva), especially the solstices, and they also noticed the Nakshatra occupied by the sun from fortnight to fortnight, just as they noticed, the Nakshatra occupied by the moon from day to day, and the Paksha or half lunar month from fortnight to fortnight. The sun moves through a

^{*} Brihat Samhitha.—Chapter 3, Verse 2. CC-0: Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Nakshatra space in 13.528013 days, according to modern European astronomy, and in 13:528102 days according to the second Sūryasiddhānta, and 13.55, according to the Vedangajyautisha. Although we cannot visibly see the sun occupying a particular Nakshatra space by day, we know from the Nakshatra coming to the zenith at midnight that the sun must then be in a Nakshatra 180 degrees removed from the zenith Nakshatra: so that if we have previously mapped out the ecliptic into 27 Nakshatra spaces (whether equal or unequal does not matter for our present purpose), we should know from the zenith Nakshatra at midnight, what Nakshatra the sun was in at that moment; and since the Nakshatra space or any part of it can occupy the zenith for only 13½ days, it follows that an error in the calendar regarding the sun's position among the Nakshatras can be detected after 131 days, in any case after 27 days, or after the sun has done two Nakshatra spaces.'

Regarding the tied lunar year the same learned

scholar says as follows:-

"The lunar year is tied to the solar year, but it is tied loosely, that is, in such a way that the lunar year may begin from 1 to 29 days before the solar year, but it must begin before the solar year and within one month before the commencement of the solar year. Similarly, although the Vedāngajyautisha says that 5 years should consist of 1,830 days, or 62 synodical months, or 61 siderial months, it did not mean that any extensive deviations from the actual solar and lunar phenomena should be permitted for the sake of the 1,830 days. What actually took place under the Vedāngajyautisha may be ascertained by studying the actual decursus of solar and lunar phenomena under such a system over a long series of years."

For facilitating such a study he has appended two

tables, A and B, which are reproduced here-

THE VEDANGAJYAUTISHA CALENDAR-TABLE A.

ANNUARY FOR 30 YEARS APPLIED TO THE YEARS A.D. 1899-A.D. 1927.

Garga's Scheme of the Calendar (Dikshit).

1. (i) A.D. 1897 February 2 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhani., Sun in Dhani. (2) A.D. 1898 (3) A.D. 1899 (4) A.D. 1900 February 4 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (5) February 5 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Anuradha. (6) A.D. 1901 February 6 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (7) A.D. 1903 February 9 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (8) A.D. 1904 February 10 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (8) A.D. 1905 February 10 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (10) A.D. 1905 February 12 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (11) A.D. 1907 February 12 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (12) A.D. 1908 February 12 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (13) A.D. 1909 February 12 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (14) A.D. 1910 February 16 Magha Bahula 10 Moon in Anuradha. (16) A.D. 1912 February 18 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (17) A.D. 1913 February 18 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (18) A.D. 1915 February 18 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Uttaraphalg. (19) A.D. 1915 February 20 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (19) A.D. 1916 February 20 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (19) A.D. 1916 February 20 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (20) A.D. 1916 February 20 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Punarvasu (not Ardra). (21) A.D. 1917 February 20 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Punarvasu (not Ardra). (22) A.D. 1918 February 21 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (23) A.D. 1920 February 22 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (25) A.D. 1921 February 25 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Punarvasu (not Ardra). (22) A.D. 1922 February 28 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (25) A.D. 1924 February 28 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Punarvasu (not Ardra). (26) A.D. 1925 February 28 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (27) A.D. 1925 February 28 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (29) A.D. 1926 March 2 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (30) A.D. 1926 March 2 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (31) A.D. 1927 February 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (31) A.D. 1927 February 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha. (31) A.				The state of the s	
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(29) A.D. 1925 February 28 Magha Sukla 7 Moon in Bharani (not Asvini). (30) A.D. 1926 March 2 Magha Bahula 4 Moon in Hasta (not Uttaraphalg.). (31) A.D. 1927 March 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Satabhishaj (not Dhanishtha).		(,			
(30) A.D. 1926 March 2 Magha Bahula 4 Moon in Hasta (not Uttara-phalg.). (31) A.D. 1927 March 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Satabhishaj (not Dhanishtha).		(99) A.D. 1905	Rebruary 98	Mogha Sukla 7	
(30) A.D. 1926 March 2 Magha Bahula 4 Moon in Hasta (not Uttara-phalg.). (31) A.D. 1927 March 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Satabhishaj (not Dhanishtha).		()	200. 441 20	magne dans	
(31) A.D. 1927 March 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Satabhishaj (not Dhanishtha).*		(30) A D 1996	March 0	Mache Babula 4	
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(31) A.D. 1927 Dhanishtha).*			Moush o	Marks Cable 1	pnaig.).
		(91) A T) 1007	maren 3	Mugua Sukia 1	
rebruary 3 Magha Sukla 1 Moon in Dhanishtha.		(or) W.D. 1921	70.1		
			rebruary 8	Magha Sukia 1	Moon in Dhanishtha.

30 YEARS' CYCLE (VEDANGAJYAUTISHA).

(1) 30 true tropical years (modern)=10,957'27 days (365'2422408 days a year).

(2) 30 true sidereal years (modern)=10,957.69 days

(365 256354 days a year).

(3) 371 synodical months $(6 \times 62 \text{ less 1}) = 10,955.85 \text{ days}$ (Surya Siddhanta at 29.530588 days per month).

Difference between (2) and (3)=184 days for every 30 years.

(4) 401 sidereal lunar months $(6 \times 67 \text{ less 1}) = 10,955^{\circ}99$ days (Surya Siddhanta at 27 32167 days to each sidereal month). Difference between (3) and (4) = 0.14 of a day.

^{*} Sun's longitude on March 3 = 319 degrees = nearly Purvabhadra (320 degrees), not Dhanishtha (293-3 degrees).
† Sun's longitude on February 3 = 292 degrees, i.e., practically Dhanishtha (293-3 degrees).

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480 YEARS' CYCLE (VEDANGAJYAUTISHA).

(5) 480 true tropical years (modern)=175,316'275584 days.

(6) 480 true sidereal years (modern) = 175,323 0432 days.

(7) 480 Vedangajyautisha years (16 × 371 months + 1 month) = 175,323 100956 days.

(8) Difference between (5) and (7) = 6.826 days.

(9) ,, ,, (6) and (7)=0.057 days=1 hr. 26' for 480 years or 10 seconds of time per annum.

(10) ,, (5) and (7) for $1,440=3\times480$ years is $20^{\circ}478$ days.

(11) 6,417 lunar sidereal months (16×401+1 month) = 175,323 156 days.

(12) Difference between (7) and (11)=0.05543 of a day.

Conclusion.—(a) The Vedangajyautisha year would, in the course of 480 years, become a true sidereal year, differing from the modern true sidereal year by 208 palas for 480 years, or by less than half a pala or 10 seconds of time per annum.

(b) From differences (9) and (12) it follows that after 480 such Vedangajyautisha years as are here supposed, the Yuga of 5 years must begin once more with Magha Sukla 1, the moon in

Dhanishtha and sun in Dhanishtha.

(c) From difference (10) it follows that a period of at least 1,440 years must, other considerations apart, separate the commencement of the Vedangajyautisha era from Varahamihira's epoch.

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THE VEDANGAJYAUTISHA. TABLE B.—EXAMPLES OF YUGA, CYCLE AND EXCLIGMOS.	1
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Excligmos of 540 years, 18 cycle like II of 30 years each Last Yuge II of 30 years each Last Yuge Inc. mos. mot 61, and 67 sid. mos. not 61, and 67 sid. mos. not 18×371+1=6,679 synod. mos.	197,234-85	197,230-81	197,238-40	197,235-35	20.6306—183	27-321651	365-25 (Jul. year)
Excligmos of 316 years, 9 cycl) like III of 36 years each Last Yul of 186 years each Last of mod. mo by 483—1=8,696 sy nod. mo 9×483—1=4,211 sid. mos.	115,051-17	115,051-29	115,055-64	116,051.68	29-5305—44	27-321—54	365.24—127 (Mod. Tr. year)
Excligmos of 160 years, 5 cycle like II of 30 years each, plus ordinary Yugas like I 5×371+2×62=1,979 synod. mos. 5×401+2×67=2,139 sid. mos.	58,441.03	58,438-76	58,441-01	58,441 05	20-63067—1	27-3216-45	365-256—25 (Mod. Sid. year)
I oycle of 35 years, 7 Yugas like I III Cycle of 35 years, 7 Yuga bas fl and. mos. mot. 62 you of 52 years, 2 y	12,786-74	12,788-48	12,783-97	12,786-56	29-530-118	27-32-265	366.—348
I Syele of 30 years, 6 Yngas like I lest Ynga has 61 synod. mos. not 68 62, and 66 sid. mos. not 67 6×62—1=371 synod. mos. 6×67—1=401 sid. mos.	10,955-85	10,957-27	10,957-60	10,955-99	29-530-090	27-8216-96	365-2-0000
I Yuga of 6 years, 12 synodical months to a year plus 2 adhiles months, added at the end of 2 years respectively in Mo. of synod. mos. e62. Mum. 10r of sid. mos. to a Yuga=67.	1,830-90	1,826-21	1,826-28	1,830-65	29-53-3225	27.82—885	865-2000
	A: Total number of days in synodical	indicate of the state of the st	(modern). C. Total number of days at the rate	(modern). (Total number of days at the rate (modern).	(modern). 1 Ved. Jva. svn. month	, se	,, year

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The working of the Vedangajyautisha calendar was very much like the working of the modern Indian calendar in that during the currency of a normal Yuga of 5 years, i.e., a Yuga beginning when the sun as well as the moon was in Dhanishtha Nakshatra on Magha Sukla 1, the lunar month of Magha might begin any time from 0 to 29.5 days before the sun had reached Dhanishthadi (293), just as the modern lunar year (Chaitra Pratipad) begins at intervals varying from 0 to 29.5 days before the sun reaches the Asvinadi or Meshadi (0); but after the expiry of the first normal Yuga, the month of Magha would begin at varying intervals, from 41 to 291 days after the sun had reached Dhanishtha Nakshatra. A year in which the month of Magha was going to begin 291 days after the sun had reached Dhanishtha would be a year when the 62nd month would begin with the sun in Dhanishtha. such a case all that was necessary to rectify the calendar was to drop the Adhika month, viz., the 62nd month and make the month of Magha begin at once, i. c., without being preceded by an Adhika month. This procedure would follow automatically from the very notion of an Adhika month.

What is indicated in the Vedangajyautisha is only a first outline of the general calendar. We must remember that at the time writing was not known and the rules had to be committed entirely to memory. As usual such rules were brief, apophthegmatic, laying

down principles rather than formulæ.

It has not hitherto been suspected that the rule about inserting an Adhika month twice in the course of 5 years must have been subject to exceptions. A little reflection will show, however, that an Adhika month had to be inserted only when necessary. It is clearly laid down in Kautilya's Arthasastra that against a month of 30 civil days the moon loses ½ day and the

sun gains ½ day, and that when the difference between the sun's and the moon's movements amounts to a month, an Adhika month is added. The deviation at any moment from the standard Yuga could be measured by the sun's Nakshatra, no deviation except of a trivial nature being permitted in regard to the moon's Tithi and the moon's Nakshatra. If the sun's Nakshatra was 29.5 days short of Dhanishtha, then an Adhika month was added and the same consideration would lead to the converse rule (though this is not expressly stated) that if the sun had reached Dhanishthadi 29½ days before Magha Sukla 1, the lunar calendar should lose an Adhika month.

Examples are given above of different periods after which a rectification of the Vedangajyautisha calendar might have been effected by dropping or adding an

Adhika month.

The shortest period within which the error could have been rectified was 30 years or 6 Yugas. If an Adhika month (synodical as well as sidereal) was dropped at the end of 30 years, the above table shows that as the immediate result the length of the synodical month as well as of sidereal month would have been considerably improved. The length of the solar year would have become 365.2 days instead of 366.2 days. By continuing the correction for 5 cycles of 30 years and tabulating the progress after two more ordinary Yugas of 5 years each, we reach a surprising result, viz., an excligmos of 160 years yielding an almost perfect synodical month, an almost perfect sidereal month, and an almost perfect sidereal year. The mean periods of the Vedangajyautisha, thus adjusted, are so perfect that they could have been observed for 10,000 years without the year going wrong by a single day.

Compared with this excligmos of 160 years, those for 315 and 540 years are less interesting, but they offer alternative adjustments of the Vedangajyautisha calendar, and they are exhibited for the purpose of showing that whether the makers of an almanac under

the Vedangajyautisha had, or had not, an idea of an excligmos, they would have been led, by the very notion of an Adhika month, to drop an Adhika month once in 30 or once in 35 years, and restore it again when necessary.

All the cycles converge to about 1,600 years by Varahamihira's time, when the sun at Uttarayana was short of a Dhanishtha by about 22½ days. This is exactly the difference between B and C under column

4 for 1,600 years. For, $10 \times 2.25 = 22.5$ days.

The difference for 5 periods (1,575 years) under column 5 between B and C would be 5×4·35=21·75

days.

The difference under column 6 for 3 periods of 540 years each (1,620 years) would be 12.06 days between lunar and tropical years (A and B) and 10.71 days between lunar and sidereal years (A and C). Total

22.77 days.

But under a 540 years excligmos, as developed in column 6, the difference due to precession on to sidereal error would be about the same (i. e., some 7 days) for anything less than a millennium and the falling back of the tropical, with reference to the sidereal or Nakshatra year, may not have been perceived so early

as under an excligmos of 160 years.

This long quotation from the Indian Ephemeris of the late Swamikannu Pillai, an authority on Indian astronomy and its scheme of almanac, clearly shows that in forming his opinion on the calendar system of the Vedangajyautisha, the late Dr. Burgess had not taken into consideration the two "ties" with which the lunar year is bound to the solar year and the Nakshatra year, and that the almanac prepared in accordance with the rules laid down in the Jyautisha served the practical purpose for which it was devised. It was however necessary for the priestly astronomers of Vedic India to test the accuracy of the calendar by periodical observations and adjustments by omitting a day or two now and then. That they did this, is clearly stated in the

12th and other verses in the text itself. But it was a tedious labour which they avoided by adopting the system of the Siddhānthas later. The system of the almanac described in the Vedangajyautisha is undoubtedly pre-Greecian and cannot be regarded to have been current later than the beginning of the Christian Era when Greek astronomy is believed to have been introduced into India. In the introduction to his translation of Varāhamihira's Panchasiddhāntikā

(Page 55), Thibaut says as follows:-

"The late Professor Whitney (Page 470, Sūrya-siddhāntha) has expressed the opinion that the absence from the Hindu system of any of the improvements introduced into Greek astronomy by Ptolemy seems to favour the conclusion that the original transmission of astronomical knowledge into India took place before Ptolemy." According to Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 20, Page 87, Ptolemy's first observation was in 151 A. D. It follows therefore that the improvement in the system of the Hindu calendar after the Greek model came into use in India about the beginning of the Christian Era and that the improved calendar was

substituted for that of the Vedangajyautisha.

Thus thrown into disuse, the Jyautisha seems to have become merely a sacred piece of recitation like the Vedas and obscure like them. It is quite natural that a work of such antiquity should baffle the attempts of scholars to correctly interpret it. So far back as 1877 Dr. Thibaut made some contribution to the explanation of the Jyautisha to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and correctly explained almost all the verses with the exception of verses 11, 13-17, 19-23, 25-27, 29 and 41. The explanations and interpretations offered by the late Sankara Bālakrishna Dīkshit, Mr. Bārhaspatya, Mahamahopadhyaya Sudhakara Dvivedi, and Bala Gangadhara Tilak to elucidate these obscure verses are not merely unsatisfactory, but contrary to what the author of the work meant to convey. The astronomical propositions and rules for the preparation of an almanac

of religious rites and festivals contained in the Sūryapragnapti, the Jyautishkaranda, and the Kālalokaprakāśa of the Jainas are quite similar to those taught in the Vedangajyautisha and throw a flood of light on the obscure passages of the Jyautisha. The reading of the text adopted in this work is the same as that of the text edited by Dr. Thibaut with the exception of a slight modification in the reading of verse 13. With a view to arrive at a Parva-rāśi exactly similar to that proposed and explained by Dr. Thibaut and also expounded in the Jyotishkaranda, the word "Rūpasamyutam" was substituted for "Chāpya-samyutam" in verse 13 of the text. How this modification enables us to arrive at the Parva-rasi intended by the author and to explain the tests of the Parva-rasi given in the subsequent verses is made clear both in the English translation and the Sanskrit commentary of the text. I think it unnecessary, therefore, for me to offer an apology for making even such a solitary change in the reading of a verse in the text. For, without that change in the reading of the verse the Parva-rāśi figure 124 which is exactly similar to that stated in the Jyotishkaranda cannot be arrived at. exception, the reading of the text is as found in Dr. Thibaut's edition and the obscure verses are explained on the analogy of the problems and formula contained in the Jaina astronomical works, for the supply of which I am highly indebted to Mr. Kunvaraji Anandaji, President of the Jainagranthapracharaka-sabhā in Bhavanagar.

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge with grateful thanks the generous help which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have given me to get the work printed at the Government Branch Press at Mysore. My thanks are also due to Mr. J. N. Krishna Iyengar, M.A., the Librarian, and to Mr. S. Narasimhāchār and Mr. Srīnivasagopālāchar, Pandits, of the Government Oriental Library in Mysore for going through the proofs. I am also highly thankful

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Mysore, 15th October 1935.

R. S.

VEDANGAJYAUTISHA

Having made salutations to Prajāpati, the Lord of the cycle, which consists of five years, him who has the days, the seasons, the Ayanas, and the months as parts of his body, I, Suchi by name, or being pure, shall speak of the meritorious movements of Lights in order, it being acceptable to the best of the Brāhmans for the realisation of the sacrificial times. 1 & 2.

Having bowed down to Time, and having made salutations to Sarasvati, the Goddess of Speech, I shall relate of the means of ascertainment of time taught by the magnanimous Lagadha. R. 2.

The Vedas are revealed for the sake of performing

The Sūryapragnapti of the Jainas (163rd page) says that the southern progress of the sun occurs in the middle of Aślesha. On Page 94 of the Sūryapragnapti the commentator says that the sun makes the Dakshināyana with the Pushya Nakshatra. Similar is the statement made in the Kālalokaprakāśa (Page 74). Evidently the first statement of the Sūryapragnapti is a reference to the tradition of the Vedāngajyautisha. The latter statements seem to have been made when at the time of Mahavīra, the 24th Tīrthankara, the occurrence of the Dakshināyana in Pushya due to precession of equinoxes was observed by the Jainas. The Uttarāyaṇa was in Śravaṇa. The Arthaśāstra records the traditional occurrence of the Ayanas in Āślesha and Dhanishṭhā, as recorded in the Vedāngajyautisha.

Verse 7 refers to a cup of a thin plate of brass or copper capable of holding a Prastha of water weighing 12½ Palas. It had a small hole at the bottom, through

sacrifices; the sacrifices are laid down in the order of time; Hence he who knows this Jyotis-Sāstra on the knowledge of time knows the sacrifices.

Just as the crest is to the peacocks, and just as the head-gem is to the snakes, so Arithmetic among

the Vedangasāstras stands at the head.

They teach (in this treatise) the knowledge of the time of the cycle of five years which begins with the white half of the month, Māgha, and terminates with the dark half of the month, Pushya.

When the sun and the moon arrive together with the Dhanishthā Nakshatra, then is the beginning of the cycle; the first day of the white half of Māgha called Tapas is the day of the Winter solstice

(Uttarāyana).

The sun and the moon proceed on their northern journey at the beginning of Dhanishthā; the sun proceeds to the south in the middle of Aslesha; the beginning of these two movements is always in the month of Māgha and Śrāvaṇa respectively.

which water entered into the cup when it was floated on water contained in a bigger vessel. When the cup was filled with water, it sank in the water of the bigger vessel making a noise; and 183 Prasthas measured 12 Nāḍikas or 6 Muhūrtas. Thus, it was very easy for the people of those days to find the longest day at the commencement of the Dakshiṇāyana and the longest night and the shortest day at the commencement of the Uttarāyaṇa; such difference in the length of day and night occurs only in the north-western parts of India, somewhere near Kashmir.

In the 9th and the 10th verse the Tithis and the Nakshatras of the ten Ayanas are enumerated. The same finds mention in the Sūryapragnapti (Pages 221, 226) and Kālalokaprakāśa (Page 74). The 1st Ayana on the 1st day of Śrāvaṇa with Śravana, the 2nd on the 7th of the dark half of Māgha, the 3rd on the 13th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa, with Mrigaśīrsha, the 4th on the

The increase of the day and the decrease of the night during the northern progress of the sun is one Prastha of water; the reverse is the case during the southern progress; a period of six Muhūrtas is the result as the difference between the day and the night during one progress.

The Titlis on which the Ayanas begin (in the five years of the cycle) are the first, the seventh, the thirteenth, and the fourth and the tenth, the last two

4th of the white half of Māgha, with Śatabhishaj, the 5th on the 10th of the white half of Śrāvaṇa, with Viśākhā, the 6th on the 1st of the dark half of Māgha with Pushya, the 7th on the 7th of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa with Revati, the 8th on the 13th day of the dark half of Māgha with Mūla, the 9th on the 4th of the white half of Śrāvaṇa with Pūrvaphalgunī, and the 10th on the 13th day of the dark half of Māgha with Krittikā.

It is to be noted that while the Arthasāstra and the Sūryapragnapti begin the months with the first of the dark half, and the months with the full moon in the white half, the Vedāngajyautisha begins its months with the first of the white half and ends with the new moon. The year began on the first of the dark half of Śrāvana after the full moon of the month of Āshādha for the Sūryapragnapti and the Arthasāstra, while for the Vendangajyautisha it began with the first of the white half of Śrāvana after the new moon of the month of Āshādha.

The Tithis of the commencement of the ten Ayanas are the same for all the three works. But the Pakshas differ due to the change made from the white to the dark half. The Nakshatras also differ owing to the precession of the equinoxes at the time of the Sūryapragnapti. Varāhamihira, the author of the Panchasiddhāntikā, records in his Brihatsamhitā the occurrence of the Dakshināyana in the Punarvasu-nakshatra.

It is also to be noted that no mention is made of the Zodiacal Signs in speaking of the months in the

being in the dark half of the Ritu month (Sravana and Māgha).

Dhanishthā, Chitrā, Ardra, Pūrvabhādrapada, Anurādhā, Aślesha, Aśvini, Pūrvāshādha, Uttaraphal guni, and Rohini (are the Nakshatras in which the ten Ayanas in the cycle of five years begin). A Ritu (two months) is made by four and a half of Nakshatras. 10.

On every third month and third day (from the previous month and day a new Ritu begins); counting

Vedāngajyautisha. It speaks of a season of two months as the time of the sun's passing through 41 Nakshatras (ardhapanchama) in Verse 10.

The word "Parvāṇām" with a long "A" after "V" is wrong. The year begins with the first day of the white half of the month, Srāvaņa, and the rainy season also begins on that day. Autumn, the next season begins on the third day of the third month, Asvayug; the dewy season which is the next begins on the fifth day of the fifth month, Kartika; and so on. alternate months and days are to be counted from those of the preceding season; in the Sūryapragnapti and other works of the Jainas the first season begins in the dark half of Śrāvana, as their year ends with a full moon unlike the year of the Brahmans, which begins with the white half of Śrāvaṇa. This should be borne in mind in comparing the order of the Ritus of the Vedangaiyautisha with that of the Jainas.

The Suryapragnapti and other works of the Jainas where the very words "Ekantareshu maseshu" of the above verse are found, furnish evidence in support of this interpretation of the above verse. pragnapti says: "The months and the Tithis on which the seasons close are intervened by one month and one The months begin with Ashādha and the Tithis with Bhadrapada and onwards" (Page 211). The Kālalokaprakāśa (Page 81) says as follows:-"I am going to speak of the white or the dark halves of the months and the Tithis on which the Ritus begin and close.

the month and day of the last of the past seasons as first, the months and days of the subsequent seasons (are to be counted); in the two halves of the five years the number of "Ridū," that is, Ri, Ritus, and Du, days, is fifteen and eight.

first closes on the first Tithi of the dark half of the month Bhādrapada; the 2nd on the third of the dark half of Kārtika; the 3rd on the 5th of the dark half of Pausha; the 4th on the 7th of the dark half of Phālguna; the 5th on the 9th of the dark half of Vaišākha; the 6th on the 11th of the dark half of Āshādha; the 7th on the 13th of the dark half of Bhādrapada; the 8th on the 15th (new moon day) of Kārtika; so on, the thirty seasons on months and Tithis intervened by one month and one Tithi."

In the Vedangajyautisha and the ancient astronomical works of the Jainas, three seasons (Ritus) are distinguished: the Sāvana season of 60 days, the solar season of 61 days, and the lunar season of 4 days and 37/67 parts of a day. The Savana year is taken to consist of 360 days divided into 6 seasons, each season being of two months of 30 days each; the solar year is made to consist of 366 days divided into 6 seasons of 61 days each; corresponding to the 6 seasons in one siderial revolution of the sun through the 27 Nakshatras, one siderial revolution of the moon through the 27 Nakshatras is also made to consist of 6 seasons of 4 days and 37/67 parts of a day each. Thus in a Yuga of 5 years or 1,830 days, there are counted 30½ seasons of 60 days each, 30 solar seasons of 61 days each, and 402 lunar seasons of 4 days and 37/67 parts of a day. are," says the Süryapragnapti (Pages 213-214) "fourhundred and two lunar seasons in a Yuga; the measure of a lunar season is four days and 37/67 parts of a day."

A formula is also given to ascertain the days on which the seasons occur. The Ritus were important for the Ritu-sacrifices.

The Tithi should be omitted, if a Parva (full or new moon) happens to fall on a quarter of that Tithi; a quarter is equal to thirty Kalas and one; putting together these amsas or Kalas as parts of a Tithi, one should show them as a day or two and so on, if they amount to so much.

See also 37 and 41; and Rig. 23. The Sürya. (216-217) says "The difference in Amsas between the lunar and the Sāvana months of 29½ and 30 days respectively is known as the parts of what is known as the Avamarātra day; every day it amounts to 1/62 part of a Tithi; in 62 days it amounts to one complete day."

Malayagiri's commentary on this verse is as follows:-

A Sāvana month consists of full thirty days; and a lunar month is made of 29 days and $\frac{32}{62}$ parts of a day; so in a Sāvana month of 30 days the difference between these two $[30-(29+\frac{32}{62})]$ is equal to $\frac{30}{62}$ which is known as the parts of an Avama day. In the course of two months it amounts to a complete day. If in 30 days the difference is $\frac{30}{62}$, then in a day it is equal to $\frac{30}{62}$ divided by 30, that is $\frac{1}{62}$; hence in 62 days it amounts to $\frac{30}{62}$ mone day. Thus on the 62nd day there is this extra day along with the usual day. And it expires with the usual 62nd day; hence it is called "Patita or fallen day."

It is this Patita or Heya day which is referred to in the above verse. In every month it amounts to half a day, and is called "Heya" "to be left out." No sacrificial performance is observed on that day. The Kālalokaprakāśa gives (Page 100) a similar vivid des-

cription of this Avama or Patita day.

The Pitāmaha-siddhānta which forms part of the Pancha-siddhāntikā of Varāhamihira says that "An intercalary month occurs in every thirty months and an Avama day forms itself once in every 62 days."

See the Sanskrit Commentary for details.

The above verse treats of a most important formulae which is used for the ascertainment of Parva-Tithis and Nakshatras. Of the 27 Nakshatras, each is divided into four parts called Amsas. Deducting one part, only three parts are taken; it is multiplied by twelve and two, that is, by 24; one is added to the product; this divided by 124 makes a Parva-bhāmsarāsi as follows:—

 $[\{(4-1)\times 12\times 2\}+1]\div 124=\frac{73}{124}.$

Here the last word is read as "Rūpasamyutam"; Somākara's reading is "chāpyasamyutam"; S. Dvivedi reads it as "Gatasamyutam; the third pada is interpreted as "divided by 62 and 62" meaning "divided by 124."

The formulae is arrived at as follows:-

In a Yuga of 5 years there are 124 Parvas in which the moon makes 67 revolutions of 27 Nakshatras each. Hence in a Parva she passes through $67 \times \frac{27}{124}$ or 14 Nakshatras and $\frac{73}{124}$ parts of a Nakshatra. Accordingly in two parvas she passes through $(14 + \frac{73}{124}) \times 2$, that is $29 + \frac{23}{124}$ Nakshatras. In three Parvas she passes through $(14 + \frac{73}{124}) \times 3$, that is, $43 + \frac{95}{124}$, and so on.

That this is the meaning of Parva-rāśi is corroborated by what is stated in the Jyotishkaranda of the Jainas regarding Parva-rāśi. It says:—The sun makes 5 revolutions in 124 Parvas. Hence in one Parva he makes $5 \times \frac{1}{124}$; this is reduced to Nakshatras by multiplying it by 1830 days of a Yuga divided by 67 Nakshatra months of a Yuga. That is, $\frac{5}{12}\frac{183}{4\times67}$, which is equal to $\frac{4575}{62\times67}$. Further reduced it is equal to $1\frac{428}{1154}$.

Another way of arriving at the Parva constant is also stated there (Page 248) as follows:—

The moon takes 1830 days to make 124 Parvas. Hence to make one Parva she takes $\frac{1830}{124}$, which is equal to $14 \div \frac{47}{62}$ days.

Another way of arriving at the same is as follows:-

The moon takes 29 32 days to make a month; half

of this is equal to 14 194 days.

A fourth way of arriving at the same constant is stated to be as follows:—The moon takes 1830 days to make 124 Parvas; hence for one Parva she takes $\frac{1830}{124}$, equal to $14\,\frac{47}{62}$ days. "This expressed in terms of Nakshatra amounts to $14\,\frac{73}{124}$ because a day is equivalent to 603 kalās and a Nakshatra to 610 kalās. Accordingly $14\,\frac{47}{62}$ days, when reduced to Nakshatras

will be equal to $\frac{915}{63} \times \frac{693}{610} = 14\frac{73}{124}$."

Leaving the whole number, the fractional part denoting the Amsas of a Nakshatra in the initial Parva gives the Nakshatras and its Amsas of any other Parva when multiplied by the number of that Parva. The first new moon of a Yuga takes place in the Dhanishtha Nakshatra. Now the Dhruva-rāśi or Parva-constant is 14 134. This when multiplied by 1, gives the first full Hence $(14 \frac{73}{124}) \times 1$ is equal to $14 \frac{73}{124}$. That is, the moon passes through 14 complete Nakshatras and remains at 124 of the 15th Nakshatra. Likewise the 2nd new moon will be $(14\frac{73}{124}) \times 2$ is equal to $29\frac{22}{124}$, that is, the thirtieth Nakshatra from Dhanishtha Pūrva-bhādrapada. The 2nd full moon in the Yuga is the 3rd Parva; hence $(14 \frac{73}{124}) \times 3$ is equal to $43 \frac{15}{124}$ Uttaraphalguni.

The late Dr. Thibaut arrived at the same Parvarāśi by calculating the moon's motion in a Parva on the basis of her 67 revolutions through the 27 Nakshatras in the 1830 days of a Yuga. The Table of Parvas with their respective Nakshatra-amśas or Bhāmśas prepared by making use of the above Parva-rāśi formulae is exactly similar to that prepared by Dr. Thibaut and is

as follows :-

NEW MOON

1. 0/124 Dhanishthā.

2. 22/124 Pūrvabhādra.
 3. 44/124 Revati.

FULL MOON

1. 73/124 Maghā.

95/124 Uttaraphalg.
 117/124 Chitrā.

added to the product, constitutes, when divided by

100			
	New Moon	-0.0	Full moon
4.	66/124 Bharani.	4.	15/124 Anurādhā.
5.	88/124 Rohini.	5.	37/124 Mūla.
6.	110/124 Ardrā.	6.	59/124 Uttarāshādha.
7.	8/124Aślesha.	7.	81/124 Sravishthā.
8.	30/124 Pürvaphalg.	8.	103/124 Pürvabhādra.
9.	52/124 Hasta.	9.	1/124 Aśvinī.
10.	74/124 Svāti.	10.	23/124 Krittikā.
11.	96/124 Anurādhā	11.	45/124 Mrigašīrsha.
12.	118/124 Mūla.	12.	67/124 Punarvasu.
13.	16/124 Sravana.	13.	89/124 Aslesha.
14.	38/124 Sathabhishaj.	14.	111/124 Pürvaphalg.
15.	60/124 Uttarabhādra.	15.	9/124 Chitrā.
16.	82/124 Aśvini.	16.	31/124 Viśākha.
17.	104/124 Krittikā.	17.	53/124 Jyeshthā.
18.	2/124 Ardra.	18.	75/124 Pürvashādha.
19.	24/124 Pushya.	19.	97/124 Sravana.
20.	46/124 Maghā.	20.	119/124 Satabhishaj.
21.	68/124 Uttaraphalg.	21.	17/124 Revati.
22.	90/124 Chitra.	.22.	39/124 Bharani.
23.	112/124Viśākha.	23.	61/124 Rohini.
24.	10/124 Mùla.	24.	83/124 Ardrā.
25.	32/124 Uttarāshādha.	25.	105/124 Pushya.
26.	54/124 Dhanishtha.	26.	3/124 Purvaphalg.
27.	76/124 Pūrvabhādra.	27.	25/124 Hasta.
28.	98/124 Revati.	28.	47/124 Svāti.
29.	120/124 Bharani.	29.	69/124 Anurādha.
30.	18/124 Mrigasirsha.	30.	91/124 Mūla.
31.	40/124 Punarvasu.	31.	113/124 Uttarāshādha.
32.	62/124 Aślesha.	32.	11/124 Satabhishaj.
33.	84/124 Pürvaphalg.	33.	33/124 Uttarabhīdra.
34.	106/124 Hasta.	34.	55/124 Aśvini
35.	4/124 Viśākha.	35.	77/124 Krittikā.
36.	26/124 Jyeshthā.	36.	99/124 Mrigaśīrsha.
37.	48/124 Pürvāshādha.	37.	121/124 Punarvasu,
38.	70/124 Sravana.	38.	19/124 Maghā.
39.	92/124 Satabhishaj.	39.	41/124 Uttaraphalg.
40.		40.	63/124 Chitrā.
41.	12/124 Bharani.	41.	85/124 Viśākha.
42.		42.	107/124 Jyeshthä.
43.	56/124 Ardrā.	43.	5/124 Uttarāshādha.
44.		44.	
45.		45.	
46.	122/124 Uttaraphalg.	46.	
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sixty-two plus sixty-two, it is said, a Parva-rāsi. 13. (The formulae for ascertaining the Nakshatra parts on a Parva-day being thus) made, (it is clear that) the Nakshatra parts on a Tripadi or full moon day have their stand (Sthitim) on the third, second, or the next first part of the four parts of the full moon day after the first quarter of that day, the moon and

	NEW MOON		Full Moon
47.	20/124 Svāti.	47.	93/124 Bharani.
48.	42/124 Anūrādhā.	48.	115/124 Rohini.
49.	64/124 Mūla.	49.	13/124 Punarvasu.
50.	86/124 Uttarāshādha.	50.	35/124 Purvaphalg.
51.	108/124 Dhanishtha	51.	57/124 Purvaphalg.
52.	6/124 Uttarabhādran	52.	79/124 Hasta.
53.	28/124 Aśvinī.	53.	101/124 Svāti.
54.	50/124 Krittikā.	54.	123/124 Anūrādhā.
55.	72/124 Mrigasirsha	55.	21/124 Purvāshādha.
56.	94/124 Punarvasu.	56.	43/124 Sravana.
57.	116/124 Aślesha.	57.	65/124 Satabhishaj.
58.	14/124 Uttaraphale.	58.	87/124 Uttarabhādrap.
59.	36/124 Chitrā.	59.	109/124 Asvini.
60.	58/124 Viśākha.	60.	7/124 Rohini.
61.	80/124 Jyeshtha.	61.	29/124 Ardrā.
62.	102/124 Purvāshādha.	62.	51/124 Pushya. 1:

e above verse is as follows:—

In verse 12 we are told that if the Parva or completion of the full moon coincides with the first quarter (31 of 124 parts of the day's Nakshatra), that Parva-day is to be rejected, that is, it is not fit for the performance of a sacrifice. Now the verse says that instead of coinciding with the first quarter, the Parvapart may attain completion on the 4th part (the 3rd after the 1st part, being the 4th quarter), or on the 3rd quarter, or on the 2nd quarter (the one after the 1st quarter, being the 2nd quarter); in other words, the moon may attain her fullness in the 1st, or the 2nd, or the 3rd, or the 4th quarter of the Nakshatra of the Parva-day in consideration. In all these cases no sacrifice on such Parva-day should be made, it being a Heya or Patita day, for the reason specified in verse 12. But

the Nakshatra being on the same part of the day. The other groups of the Nakshatras in sets of five each, (as enumerated in the Jāvādi verse), are symmetrical with acceptable Parvas.

On a Paksha or Parva-day whose number is twelve or a multiple of twelve the Bhāmšas or Nakshatra parts should be made eight or a multiple of

the Parva-days with the Nakshatras mentioned in sets of five in the Jāvādi verse (17) are acceptable as sacrificial days, the full moon being completed within the first quarter of the Parva-days. (Vide Parva Table). It is thus clear that in a Yuga of five years, there are only 27 acceptable Parvas with one or the other of the 27 Nakshatras beginning with Aśvinī. The Amśas of the Nakshatras on other Parvas are either 31 or more than 31. A glance at the Table will make this clear.

This is merely a statement of the Nakshatrāmšas of the various special Parvas arrived at from the formula given in verse 13. A reference to the Table of the Parva-rāsis will make this quite clear. Let us take the 1st full moon Parva after the commencement of the Yuga. Here the Bhāmśa is $\frac{73}{124}$, which is equal to 62 plus 11 divided by 124. In other words, it being a Parva less than twelve, the Bhāmśa is half a Nakshatra and 11 Amsas. In the 2nd which is a new moon Parva the Bhāmśa is only a multiple of eleven (twice eleven) with no Bhardha as in the white half. The same is the case with the other Una-Pakshas. Now let us take the twelfth Parva. The 7th new moon from the commencement of the Yuga is the 12th Parva from the commencement of the Yuga. Here the Bhāmśa 13 multiplied by 12 is equal to \$\frac{876}{124}\$ which is equal to 7 Nakshatras and Tan Nakshatrāmsas, as stated in the above The integral parts are kept apart. Likewise the 13th new moon is the 24th Parva (inclusive of the 11 full moons) from the beginning of the Yuga. Here the Bhāmśas are twice eight or sixteen. The same is the eight (because they are actually such); if the Paksha or Parva is less than twelve or a multiple of twelve, the Nakshatra parts are eleven or a multiple of eleven together with half of the Nakshatra (62 parts), if it is a white half of the month, and if the Nakshatra parts are meant to be lunar.

The Bhamsas in certain Parvas are nine or a

case with the other Parvas whose number is twelve or a multiple of twelve. The 12th, 24th, 36th, 48th, 60th, 72nd, 84th, 96th, 108th, and 120th new moon Parvas, have 8 or multiples of 8 as their Bhāmśas. But in the case of Parvas less than twelve or less than a multiple of twelve, the Bhāmśas are not in all cases 11 or a multiple of 11. These exceptional cases are referred to in the next verse. It is, however, to be noted that in the 15th and the 16th verses we are only told to test the Bhāmśas in the series of Parvas calculated in accordance with the rule laid down in verse 13. That is all. We are taught no new formulae or astronomical problem in those two verses. In the 16th verse some exceptions to the statement made in verse 15 are given.

It has already been stated that the Parva-rasi formula is given mainly for the purpose of ascertaining the Parva-days on which, the Bhamsa being less than 31 Amsas, sacrifices are performed; and in the case of those Parva-days on which the Bhāmsas are more than 31 Amsas, sacrifices are begun on the 14th day and finished on the first day of the next Parva. Hence it was of great importance for the priestly class to know before hand certain characteristics of Parvas with or without an increment of day-Amsas. The above verse gives us an idea of the characteristic of those Parvas which have an increment of day-Amsas. It says that those Parvas in which Bhāmsa appears as nine has an increment of day-Amsas. The Rig-Jyautisha verse adds by saying that from the 15th full moon Parva or the 29th Parva from the commencement of the Yuga onwards 9 appears as Bhāmśa in Parvas whose number is a multiple of 12

multiple of nine; in those Parvas whose number is less than 12 or a multiple of 12, the Bhāmšas are 7 or a multiple of 7; in uneven Parvas, that is, full moon Parvas, an addition of daily Amšas to the Nakshatras or days equivalent to Nakshatras is made;

and that in the Una-Parvas 7 instead of 11 appears as In the 29th Parva the Bhāmśa is (29× 124) which is equal to 1114 which is equal to 17 Nakshatras or Nakshatra-days and rag. In Parvas 13, 21, 29, 42, 50, 58, 71, 79, 87, 100, 108, and 116 the characteristic number 9 appears as Bhāmsa and an addition of Avama day-parts in the form of half a day or a complete day is made over and above that of those Parvas which precede them. For example in the 57th it is 33, and 34 in the 58th; 45 in 78th and 46 in 79th; 50 in 86th, and 51 in 87th; 62 in 107th and 63 in 108th; 67 in 115th and 68 in 116th. This characteristic is referred to "as known by 9" in verse 27, as we shall see. In Parva 22, the addition is half a day more than in 21; likewise Parva 30 has half a day more than Parva 29; similarly Parva 71 has half a day more than Parva 70; likewise Parva 100 has half a day more than Parva 99. In Una-Pakshas where 7 appears as the usual characteristic Bhāmsa, there are additions of a quarter or half of a day more than in the preceding Parvas. This is what is called "Āvāpa of Dyu" and not "Āvāpa of Dyu" as misinterpreted by others. The word "Dyu" as the name of a day appears even in modern almanacks as "tri-dyu-sprik" meaning a Tithi appearing in parts in three consecutive days. In verses 12, 16, 31, 37, 38, and 39, it is Dyn and not Dvi that is used.

It should be borne in mind that what we are taught in the 15th and the 16th verses is no new formula or problem. But only a special form of checking the Parva-rāsi taught in verse 12 is pointed out with a view to distinguish those Parva-days on which sacrifices are made from those on which the sacrifice is begun on the 14th day and brought to completion on the Pratipat day

and in the new moon Parvas when the moon has set another addition is made.

16.

[After the 15th Paksha onwards it (8 as Bhāmśa) should be regarded as Bhukta, elapsed; the Bhāmśa appears as nine instead of 8; the Bhāmśa in Una-Pakshas (that is, Parvas which are less than 12 or a multiple of 12) appears as an increase of daily Amśas (dyu-adhikena)].

R. 13.

In the Parvas with the Nakshatras mentioned in the Jāvādi-verse, one should know that the Parvatime coincides with the Parva-Bhāmśas and termi-

of the next Parva. Nor is the characteristic number 7 of the Una-Pakshas without exception. For in the 14th Parva the Bhāmśa is $\frac{30}{124}$; and in the 15th it is $\frac{103}{124}$. Of these two, the first is a Parva-day and the latter a Heya Parva-day. Saptaguna may also be taken to mean a Nakshatra-day or a day equivalent to a Nakshatra, 7 kalās more of the next day which the moon takes over and above a complete day to pass through a Nakshatra seem to be referred to by "Saptaguna," seven-times.

We are told that those Parvas in which the Bhāmśa appears to be 31 or more are to be left out, and only in those Parvas in which the Bhāmśa is less than 31 sacrifices are to be performed. In the next verse we are told how the Heya-Parvas are to be treated.

An examination of the Table of Parva-rāśis will disclose that the 27 Parvas shown in the table on page 15 will show that the 9th full moon, the 18th new moon, the 26th full moon, the 35th new moon, the 43rd full moon, the 52nd new moon, the 60th full moon, the 7th new moon, the 15th full moon, the 24th new moon, the 32nd full moon, the 41st new moon, the 49th full moon, the 58th new moon, the 4th full moon, the 18th new moon, the 21st full moon, the 30th new moon, the 38th full moon, the 47th new moon, the 55th full moon, the 2nd new moon, the 10th full moon, the 19th new

nates in the first quarter of the Parva-day; where, however, the Parva-Bhāmša is greater than two parts (that is, 62 Amšas) of the Parva-day, then the initial Bhāmša ought to be known as occurring on the 14th day.

Jan, Aśvayujan, Aśvinī; Drā, Ārdrā; Gaḥ, Bhagah, Pūrvaphalguni; Kha, Viśākha; Sve, Viśve Devāh, Uttarāshāḍha; Hir, Ahirbudhnya, Ūttarabhādrapada; Ro, Rohiṇī; Shā, Aśleshā; Chit, Chitrā; Mū, Mūla; Sha (with short A) Śatabhishaj; Ŋyah, Bharaṇyah; Sū (with long U), Punarvasū;

moon, the 27th full moon, the 36th new moon, and the 44th full moon, appear in order in the series of Parvarāsis with Bha-sesha less than 31 Amsas and that the successive Parvas in this series are intervened by a set of five Nakshatras counted from Asvinī onwards, and that they are all fit for sacrificial performance. In the other Parvas, however, the Bha-sesha is either 31 or more than 31 Amsas and are accordingly Heya-Parvas, that is, not fit for sacrificial performance. In these Parvas, the sacrificer has to observe the Upavasatha day on the 14th Tithi and finish the sacrifice on the Pratipat, that is, on the 1st day of the next Paksha.

In the next verse the Parvas with the Jāvādi Nakshatras which appear in sets of five each are enumerated. For brevity's sake the Nakshatras are named with a distinguishing syllable of either their name or the name of the deities that are believed to preside over

them:-

The Parvas mentioned in the Jāvādi verse are as follows:—

The Bhāmśa in the—

9th full moon ... 1/124 Aśvinī. 18th new moon ... 2/124 Ārdrā. 26th full moon 3/124 Pūrvaphalg.

26th full moon ... 3/124 Furvaphans. 35th new moon ... 4/124 Viśākhā.

43rd full moon ... 5/124 Uttarāshādha. 52nd new moon ... 6/124 Uttarabhādrap.

60th full moon 7/124 Rohini.

Mā (with long A), Aryamā, Uttaraphalgunī; Dhā, (with long A) Anūrāḍhā; Ņa, Śravaṇa; Re, Revati; Mṛi, Mṛigaśiras; Ghā (with long A) Maghā; Svā, Svāti; Po, Âpo Devatāh, Pūrvāshāḍha; Ajah, Aja Ekapat, Pūrvabhādrapada: Kri, Krittikā; Shya, Pushya; Ha, Hasta; Jye, Jyeshṭhā; Shṭha, Dhanishṭhā, these are the Nakshatras (suggested) by syllables pointing to them.

In the place of eight Amsas (that appear at the

The Bhamsa in the-

7th new moon 8/124 Asleshā. 15th full moon 9/124 Chitrā. 24th new moon 10/124 Mūla. 32nd full moon 11/124 Satabhishai. 41st new moon 12/124 Bharanī. 49th full moon 13/124 Punarvasū. 58th new moon 14/124 Uttaraphalg. 4th full moon 15/124 Anurādhā. 13th new moon 16/124 Sravana. ... 21st full moon 17/124 Revati. 30th new moon 18/124 Mrigasīrsha. 38th full moon 19/124 Maghā. 47th new moon 20/124 Svāti. 55th full moon 21/124 Pürvāshādha. 2nd new moon 22/124 Pürvabhādrap. 10th full moon 23/124 Krittikā. 19th new moon 24/124 Pushya. 27th full moon 25/124 Hasta. 36th new moon 26/124 Jyeshthā. 44th full moon 27/124 Dhanishthā.

The reason for the statement is as follows:

18.

In one Paksha the moon moves through 14 Nakshatras and $\frac{73}{124}$ parts of a Nakshatra. Hence in 12 Pakshas she moves through $(14 \frac{73}{124}) \times 12$ which is equal to 175 Nakshatras and $\frac{8}{124}$ parts of a Nakshatra. The same result is also arrived at as follows. In 124 Parvas of a Yuga the moon moves through 67×27 or 1,809 Nakshatras. Hence in 12 Pakshas she moves through $(\frac{1809}{124}) \times 12$ which is equal to 175 Nakshatras and $\frac{8}{124}$ parts of a Nakshatra. Now the moon takes a day and 7 kalās of the next day to move through a Nakshatras

end of the 12th Paksha or of a Paksha whose number

shatra. Hence to move through 175 Nakshatras she requires 175 days and 175 × 7 or 1,225 kalas more. Since a day is equal to 603 kalas, 1,225 kalas are equal to 1225 which is equal to 2 days and 19 kalās. Accordingly we may specify the velocity of the moon either in terms of the Amsas or in terms of the kalas. So in 12 Pakshas the moon makes 177 days and 19 kalās or 175

Nakshatras and 184 parts of a Nakshatra.

It is not, however, meant that 19 kalas are equal to 8 Amsas. For the moon requires 603 plus 7 or 610 kalās to pass through a Nakshatra. Hence to pass through 8 Amsas she requires $8 \times \frac{610}{124}$ which is equal to 39 kalās and 11 parts of a kalā. Or to pass through 1 Amsa she requires 124 or 4 kalas and 57 parts of a kalā which rendered in decimals is equal to 4.91 kalās. Not perceiving this, Mahāmahopadhyāya Sudhākara Dvivedi interpreted the word "Ashtaka" in the above verse to mean four and made 19 kalas equal to 4 Clearly it is a wrong interpretation and a

wrong calculation.

In the second half of verse 19, we are asked to ascertain if there is a possibility of a Yoga of the sun and the moon (yukta-sambhave), by the application of the number 72. Yoga is the name applied to the joint space which would be travelled by the sun and the moon in a given period of time, supposing that these bodies travelled in opposite directions instead of, as they actually do, in the same direction. In the supposed case the sun and the moon together would do the 360 degrees of the ecliptic in 25.42 days. As will be seen, there is a clear reference to Yoga in this work. We are not, however, told how many Yogas they counted and how they were named. The Jyotishkaranda of the Jainas mentions only one Yoga and calls it Vyatipata. It is probable that the Vedangajyautisha also counted only one Yoga and that its name was Vyatipata. This is referred to in the half verse under consideration and the V. formula of ascertaining the Yoga and its Nakshatra is

given in verse 26. The verse says:

In the cases of Una-Pakshas (that is, full moon Pakshas) one should apply the number 72, if there is a possibility of a Yoga combination of the sun and the moon.

For example, let us take the 23rd Paksha. Here the Bhāmśa of the moon is $23 \times \frac{73}{124}$, which is equal to $\frac{1679}{124}$. This is equal to 13 Nakshatras and 1974 of a Nakshatra, from the preceding Parva. Since the moon makes 67 revolutions in 124 Parvas, and the sun 5 revolutions in the same time, they two together make 72 revolutions. Hence 72 is the index number pointing to a Yoga of the sun and the moon. In the 23rd Parva under consideration the moon's Bhāmśa is 67; if the sun's Bhāmśa in the same 23rd Parva is 5, then the total Bhāmśas of the two bodies would be 72. In other words the sum of their longitudes in Bhāmsas is 72, the index number. Now in a Tithi the moon moves through 603 Kāshṭhas and the sun 45 Kāshthas. This is arrived at as follows: In a Yuga of 1,860 Tithis the moon goes through (27×67) . Hence in one Tithi she goes through (27 × 67)/1860, which is equal to $(9 \times 67)/620$. Similarly the sun goes through $(5\times27)/1860$ which is equal to 45/620. In other words while the moon passes through 603 of the 620 parts of a Nakshatra, the sun goes through 45 of the same 620 parts. A Nakshatra is divided into 124 parts called Amsas, and each one hundred-and-twentyfourth part is further subdivided into 5 parts or the whole Nakshatra is divided into 620 parts called Kāshthas. Since 5 Kāshthas are nearly equal to an Amsa, 45 Kāshthas passed through by the sun in a Tithi are equal to 9 Amsas. In a Tithi the moon goes through 603 Kāshihas or 67 Amsas. This measurement is made use of in verse 26 where the Yoga of the sun and the moon is defined and the Nakshatra of the Yoga is ascertained.

In verses 292 and 293, Page 200 of the Jyotish-karanda of the Jainas, the Vyatipāta Yoga is thus described: In a Yuga, half the sum of the Ayanas of the sun and the moon is the number of the Vyatipata Yogas. In that period the sun makes 10 Ayanas and the moon makes 134 Ayanas. Their sum is 144. Half of it is 72, the number of Yogas in a Yuga. If there are 72 Yogas in 124 Parvas of a Yuga, there will be one Vyatipata in 124 or 1 and 124 of a Parva. Here 72 multiplied by 15 gives the Tithis. $52 \times \frac{15}{72}$ is equal to 10 and $\frac{99}{2}$ of a Tithi. The latter multiplied by 30 gives Muhūrtas. $(60 \times 30)/72$ is 25. That is, one Parva is passed and in the second Parva 10 Tithis are passed; and the Yoga occurs on the Likewise the 5th 11th Tithi after 25 Muhūrtas. Vyatipāta is found as follows: If there are 72 V's in 124 Parvas, 5 V's there will be in 124 × 7 or 8 Parvas and 44 parts of a Parva. The latter multiplied by 15 and the remainder by 30 as before gives 9 Tithis and 5 Muhūrtas. In other words the 5th V. occurs on the 10th Tithi at 5 Muhūrtas in the 9th Parva.

The moon's Nak. of the Yoga is found as follows: If in the period of 72 V.'s the moon makes 67 revolutions through the circle of Naks., in one V. she makes 97. The latter multipled by $\frac{1880}{67}$ gives Naks. Hence $\frac{67}{12} \times \frac{1830}{67}$ is equal to 20435, which is equal to 25 and 335 parts of a Nak. That is, the moon is in the 26th Nak. from Sravana, the first Yugadi Nak. of the Jainas. Similarly for the 5th V., $(67 \times 5)/72$ multiplied by $\frac{1830}{67}$ gives $\frac{14335}{804}$ which is equal to 17 and $\frac{667}{804}$ parts of a Nak. That is, the 18th from Sravana is the Nak. of the moon. In the first example it is Pūrvāshādha and in the second

In the same way the sun's Nak. is also found. Uttaraphalguni. If in 72 V.'s the sun makes 5 revolutions, in one he makes $\frac{5}{6}$. This multiplied by $\frac{1830}{67}$ gives $\frac{1525}{804}$ which is equal to 1 Nak. and $\frac{721}{804}$ of a Nak. In other words the sun is in the second Nak. from the end of Pushya which there is a likelihood of the sun and the moon being in a Yoga.

is the sun's Nak. at the Yugādi. The second Nak. after

Pushya is Maghā.

Likewise the sun's Nak. in the 5th V. is found as follows: (5×5) 1830/ (72×67) which is equal to $\frac{7.025}{804}$, which is equal to 9 Naks. and $\frac{389}{804}$ of a Nak. That is, the sun is in the Anūrādhā, which is the 10th from Pushya, the sun's Yugādi Nak. according to the Jainas. According to the initial point of the Brāhmans, Dhanishṭhā is the first Nak. of the Yuga both for the sun and the moon, since their year ends with the new moon in Dhanishṭhā.

For convenience of reference the following table of the series of Vyatipātās in a Yuga will be found useful:—

		10 个人社	P.	T.
1.	124/72		1	115.
. 2.	124×2/72		3	63.
3.	.124×3/72		5	
4.	124×4/72			$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{1}$.
5.	$124 \times 5/72$		6	13\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
6.	124 × 6/72	•••	8	98.
7.	124×7/72	•••	10	5.
8.		***** - -	12	6 .
	124 × 8/72	***	13	113.
9.	$124 \times 9/72$		15	$7\frac{1}{2}$.
10.	$124 \times 10/72$	•••	17	31.
11.	$124 \times 11/72$	4	18	141.
12.	$124 \times 12/72$	* 1	20	10.
13.	$124 \times 13/72$		22	21.
14.	$124 \times 14/72$		24	13.
15.	124×15/72		25	121.
	The second secon	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	20	125.

Thus the series of the Vyatipāta formula may be carried on to the end of 72. Instead of 121, a reduced fraction of 31/18 may be used. In the above series P. means Parvas elapsed; and T. means Tithis. The last fraction may be converted into Muhūrtas by multiplying it by 30.

It is the number 72 contained in the above formula that is referred to in the second half of the 19th verse. 19.

The 20th verse teaches us a formula to find out the Nakshatra of any Parva-day, as follows:

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Having multiplied by 11 the Parva-tithi in question after adding to it the Parva-bhāmsa in kalās. and dividing the product by the set of kalas (that are necessary for the moon to pass through a Nakshatra), one should declare the quotient to be the number of the Nakshatra of the Parva-day (counting from the previous Parva-Nakshatra).

In the number of those kalās which are required (as pointed out in the previous verse) to arrive at the

Let us take the first Parva after the commencement of the Yuga and apply the formula to it for ascertain-

ing its Nakshatra.

The kalas of a Tithi are 593 leaving out the fraction. The kalas necessary for the 14 days over and above the 14 Tithis are nearly 228, as given out in verse 27. Now 593 kalās plus 229 kalās are equal to 822. This multiplied by 11 will be equal to 9,042. The kalas of a Nakshatra-equivalent day are 610. Hence 9,040 divided by 610 gives the quotient 14 57. Accordingly the 15th Nak. from Dhanishthā, the Nak. of the previous

Parva, is Maghā.

The Nakshatra on any other day within the Parva is easily ascertained by counting at the rate of one Nakshatra per day. In verse 27 we are told that the Parva-bhā mśa $(\frac{73}{124})$ and its one-third plus the Divasāmsabhāga (7 kalās) and its one-third are the kalās necessary to arrive at the Parva-Nakshatra. 73 plus its one-third is equal to nearly 97; the daily kalas for 14 days are 98 and with its one-third is equal to 131; thus 131 plus 97 is equal to 228. Now the number of kalās which make up 14 Tithis is (593×14), which is equal to 8,302; this with 228 is equal to 8,530, which divided by 14 gives 609 kalās per day.

In the next verse (21) we are taught how to distinguish between Parva-Nakshatra and Tithi-Nakshatra

A Tithi is divided into 593 17 kalās. A Sāvanaand how to arrive at the latter. day is divided into 603 kalas; The moon requires ta SāvanasdayJaandhwadi Main Cöllection. Digitized by eGangotri Nakshatra of a Parva are included, the Tithi-kalā, at the rate of 7 kalās [7+(9 or 10)]=16 or 17 kalā, per Tithi. Hence in the remainder obtained after deducting the Tithi-kalās [that is, the 7 kalās required to convert the Tithis into days], one should know the kalās necessary to arrive at the Nakshatra of a Tithi.

Nakshatra. Thus taking one Savana-day and 7 kalas of the next day as the duration of the moon's movement through a Nakshatra, it is easy to find out the Nakshatra of each Tithi in a Parva. In applying the formula given in verse 20, the Tithi itself may be multiplied by 11 and the quotient obtained by multiplying the kalas of the Parva-bhamsa by 11 and by dividing the product by 610 added to the number of Tithis first obtained. The sum is the number of the Nakshatra of the Parva in question counted from the Nakshatra of the previous Parva. Usually the 15th Nakshatra from the Nakshatra of the preceding Parva is the Nakshatra of the Parva in question. The product obtained by multiplying the Tithi by 11 with the addition of the quotient obtained by dividing by 610 the product of kalās of the Parva-bhāmśa multiplied by 11 is almos equal to 15. If the number of Parvas whose Nakshatra is desired to be known is more than one, then the sum of the Tithis at the rate of 15 Tithis per Parva should be multiplied by 11; the sum of the kalas at the rate of 228 kalās per Parva-bhāmša should also be multiplied by 11 and divided by 610. The quotient thus obtained is to be added to the number of Tithis already got. The resulting sum is divided by the number of elapsed Parvas The quotient gives the Nakshatra of the Parva in ques tion. For example the Nak. of the 5th Parva is (4×11) plus (228×4×11) ÷ 610 is 60. This divided by 4 gives 15. Hence the Nak. of the 5th Parva is the 15th from that of the preceding Parva.

It is known that the Tithis are lunar, and the days solar. In verse 22 we are told of the way in which the sun may be connected with the Tithical Sun gamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

From the past Parva parts deduct double the number of days equivalent to a Tithi. The sun will be found to have his stand on the Parva-tithi on the parts of that Mandala or circle which is equivalent to the remaining Tithi-days.

If the number of the Vishuva or equinoctial day is multiplied by two and one is deducted from the product and again multiplied by six, the product thus arrived at denotes the number of the Paksha in which the desired Vishuva occurs; the number of the

Here the word Mandala means day-circle. In a Yuga the sun makes 1,830 day-circles, the moon 1,763 and the Nakshatras 1,809 (vide verse 29). According to the quotation from the Jyotishkaranda made in the Sanskrit commentary, the sun makes in one Parva 16 circles, and the moon $14\frac{16}{62}$ circles. It is known that in 1,830 days of a Yuga, the moon makes 1,860 Tithis. Hence one Tithi is equivalent to $\frac{1880}{124}$ days equal to $\frac{122}{124}$ days equal to (1 Tithi minus $\frac{2}{124}$) days equal to (124 minus 2 Ti.)/124 days. Hence a Parva or 15 Tithis are equal to 15 (124—2)/124 equal to $14\frac{45}{12}$.

Now as the sun moves through 16 circles in a Parva, he moves in $14\frac{47}{62}$ days $\frac{16}{15} \times \frac{915}{62}$ equal to $\frac{976}{62}$ equal to $\frac{15}{62}$ circles. That is, he will be in the 46th division of the 62 divisions of the day-circle, when the 15th Tithi of the Parva is current. (For other details see the Sanskrit commentary).

The Kālalokaprakāśa says (Pages 74-78) as follows —

The day of which the day-time and the night-time are equal to each other, each being measured by 15 Muhūrtas, is called the Vishuva-day. There is one Vishuva-day in each Ayana; in a Yuga there are ten Vishuva-days. The five Vishuvas of the Dakshiṇāyana are on uneven days and in the month of Kārtika; The five of the Uttarāyaṇa fall on even days in the month of Mādhava (Vaišākha). The first Vishuva falls on the third lunar day with Rohiņi after six Parvas have

Paksha, divided by two, is said to denote the number of the Tithi on which the Vishuva falls.

23.

The product, which is obtained when the number

elapsed; the second on the ninth with Dhanishthā after the lapse of 18 Parvas; the third on the full moon day with Svāti after 30 Parvas; the fourth on the 6th (13th?) with Punarvasu after 43 Parvas; the fifth on the 12th day with Uttarābhādrapada after 55 Parvas; the sixth on the third day with Anurādhā after 68 Parvas; the seventh on the ninth with Maghā after 80 Parvas; the eighth on the 15th with Aśvinī after 92 Parvas; the ninth on the 6th (13th?) with Uttarāshādha after 105 Parvas; the tenth on the 12th Uttaraphalguni after 117 Parvas.

To determine the 1st Vishuva-

(1) 1×2 minus 1 is equal to 1. 1×6 is equal to 6. Hence 6 is the number of Parvas after which it occurs in the 7th Parva. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 is 3 which is the number of the Tithi on which it falls.

(2) Similarly to determine the 4th Vishuva— 4×2 minus 1 is 7:

 7×6 is 42......(1). $\frac{1}{2}$ of 42 is 21......(2).

There is another rule which is to be applied to such cases:

If the number denoting half of the number of Parvas is greater than 15, then divide it by 15; add the quotient to the number denoting Parvas; then the sum thus arrived at is the real number of Parvas; the remainder denotes the Tithi of the Vishuva. Accordingly as 21 is greater than 15, it is divided by 15; the quotient is 1 and the remainder is 6; the quotient is added to 42; it becomes 43. Hence 43 is the number of Parvas that have elapsed. The Tithi of the 4th Vishuva is the 6th

In verse 24 the author gives us the measure of a Nādikā, one-sixtieth part of a day.

As already pointed out, the ancients had a Ghatikavessel measuring 61/4 Prasthas of water and having a of Vishuva day is multiplied by two and one is deducted from the product, and when the result is again multiplied by six, denotes the number of the Parva in which it occurs; and half of that number is the number of the Tithi on which the desired Vishuva falls.

The third day, the ninth day, the full moon day, then the thirteenth day, and then the sixth day are the successive days of Vishuva, and the tenth Vishuva in a Yuga falls on the 12th day. (Rig Jyautisha).

A vessel in which 50 Palas of water can be kept is called an Adhaka; from Adhaka the measure of a Drona should be inferred, as already pointed out; if

hole in its bottom. When floated upon water, it sank making a sound soon after it was filled with water entering into it through the hole at its bottom and indicated the lapse of one Nāḍikā or Ghaṭikā. This is what is referred to in the above verse. The table of Droṇa and other cubic measures is as follows:

1 Kudava is equal to 31 Palas.

4 Kudavas are equal to a Prastha or 12½ Palas.
4 Prasthas are equal to an Adhaka or 50 Palas.
4 Adhakas are equal to a Drona or 200 Palas.

Hence one Adhaka minus 3 Kudavas is equal to 200 minus 9\frac{3}{8} Palas that is, 190\frac{5}{8} Palas; or divided by 12\frac{1}{2}, it is equal to 1525\times 2/(8\times 25) Prasthas or 61/4 Prasthas which is equal to one Nādikā. Hence 12 Nādikās are equal to 12\times 61/4 Prasthas or 183 Prasthas. We have been told that the rate of increase of the day during the Dakshināyana is one Prastha per day and that the total of the increase of the day during the 183 days of the southern progress of the sun is 183 Prasthas or 12 Nādikās or 6 Muhūrtas. The same increase is also referred to in the astronomical works of the Jainas. But it is to be remembered that such long days and nights during the southern and northern progress of the sun occur only in the north-west corner of India, somewhere about the north of Kashmir. In verse

from a Drona three Kudavas are deducted, it will be the measure of a Nādikā.

Having multiplied by 11 the number of Parvas that has since elapsed and having multiplied by 9 the number of Tithis that has since elapsed, one has to divide the sum of the products by the number of Parvas in a Yuga; the quotient thus obtained with the number of Parvas elapsed gives the sun's Nakshatra in order from the commencement of the Yuga. 25.

25 we are given a formula to find out the Nakshatra of the sun on any given day.

24.

The formula is thus arrived: In a Yuga the sun moves through 5 times 27 or 135 Nakshatras; and there are in a Yuga 124 Parvas. Now if in 124 Parvas the sun goes through 135 Naks., then in a given number of Parvas he goes through $\frac{135}{24} \times \text{given Parva}$; that is, Parva plus $\frac{1}{124}$ Parvas. Again if in the 15 Tithis of a Parva the sun goes through $\frac{135}{4}$ Naks., then in a given number of Tithis he goes through (135 Ti.)/15×124, that is $\frac{9}{124}$ Ti. Combining these two results, we have P. plus (11 P. plus 9 Ti.)/124.

Applying this formula, the sun's Nakshatra in the

first Parva of a Yuga is thus arrived at:

1 plus (11 plus 9 Ti.)/124 which is equal to 124. It means that the sun is in the second Nakshatra from Dhanishthā, that is, Pūrvabhādra. This is correct: because the first Parva occurs 15 days after the commencement of the Yuga. As the sun takes 135 days to move through a Nakshatra, he has passed through Satabhishaj in the 135 days of the Parva and has been in the Pūrvabhādrapada for 15 days.

Let us take the 5th Tithi in the 5th Parva of a Yuga. Here Parva number is 4 and Tithi number is 4; accordingly 4 plus $(11 \times 4 \text{ plus } 9 \times 4)/124$ is equal to $4\frac{80}{124}$; that is, he has passed through 4 Nakshatras in $64\frac{2}{9}$ days and has been in the 5th Nakshatra (Revati) for $9\frac{7}{9}$ days out of the 64 days. In verse 26 we are given a formula to find out the Yoga and its Nakshatra. 25.

Having divided by 9 the parts of the Nakshatra where the sun is situated, and having multiplied the remainder of the division by 2, one may declare the product to be the Amsas of a Nakshatra through which the sun passes every day. The lunar Tithis added to the daily Amsas of the sun is the period

The time which the sun takes to pass through a Nakshatra is given in verse 39 as 13 days. It may also

be found thus:

The sun passes 5 times through all the 27 Naks. in a Yuga of 1,830 days. So he passes through one Nak. in 1830/(5×27) days, which is equal to 13 days. Here the parts of one Nakshatra are its 124 Amsas or its 620 parts called Kāshthas. These Amsas or parts he passes through in 135 days. Here the Nakshatra parts are divided by nine. The remainder is 5/9. We are asked to multiply this remainder by 2 and take the numerator 10 as the number of Amsas which the sun passes through per day. It has already been pointed out in the notes on verse 19 that while the moon moves through 603 of 620 Kāshthas per Tithi, the sun goes through 45 of the 620 Kāshthas, per Tithi. 45 Kāshthas are equal to 9 of 124 Amsas of a Nakshatra. Since a Sāvana-day is a little longer than a Tithi, the author of the Jyautisha puts the daily velocity of the sun as 10 Amsas of a Nakshatra.

According to definition the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon is a Yoga. When the author says that the addition of the lunar Tithis to the daily Amsas of the sun is a Yoga, evidently it is a Yoga which is given as a name to the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon supposed to move in opposite

directions along the ecliptic.

Now the moon's Nak. is thus found: Let us take the same examples given in verse 19. In the first case the moon is on the 11th Tithi in the 2nd Parva. As already shown, the Nak. of the 1st Parva is the 15th from Dhanishthā, that is Maghā. The eleventh from

called Yoga; The Nakshatra of the Yoga is found by applying the formula given in verses 20 and 25 for finding the moon's and the sun's Nakshatras. 26.

The Bhasesha (73/124) and its one-third, and the Divasāmšabhāga of the 14 days of a Parva and its one-third, the fraction being left out or taken as an

Maghā for 11 days at the rate of one Nakshatra per day

is Purvāshādha from Maghā.

In the 2nd case the Nakshatra of the 8th Parva is Rohinī according to the formula given in verse 19. The 9th from it is Uttaraphalguni, the Nakshatra of the

10th lunar day.

Now to find out the sun's Nakshatras on the two Yoga days: Here the formula is P. plus (11 P. plus 9 Ti.)/124. For the 1st Yoga the formula gives 1 111 That is, the sun was in the 2nd Nakshatra from Dhanishtha. It is Satabhishaj. But we have to add to this 14, since the Jainas begin their cycle with full moon, leaving the sun at a distance of 14 Nakshatras from Dhanishthā or the end of Śravana, while according to the Vedangajyautisha the sun was with the moon in the Dhanishtha Nakshatra. Accordingly 14 plus 1 is 15; the fifteenth from Dhanishthā is Maghā in which according to the Jainas the sun was in the 1st Yoga.

Now for the Nakshatra of the 5th Yoga:-Here the number of Parvas is 8 and that of the Tithis is 9. Hence 8 plus $(11\times8 \text{ plus } 9\times9)/124$ is equal to $9\frac{45}{121}$. Add 14 as before. The sum will be 23, that is, the sun was at the beginning of Jyeshtha or at the end of Anuradha, which is 22nd from Dhanishtha. In the 27th verse we are given the kalās equivalent to the Parva-bhasesha referred to in verse 23 and also the characteristic of the Bhasesha indicating an increase of a day in a Parva over and above the preceding

Here the word "Bhādāna-kalās" is taken from the 21st verse by way of Anuvritti. The last word of the verse should be read as "avetya" and not as "avedya."

integral number, are the Bhādāna-kalās, the kalās necessary to arrive at the Nakshatra of the Parva; (The word "Bhādāna-kalās" is taken from the 21st verse by way of what is called "Anuvritti.") If the Bhaśesha of the Parva in question is greater than that of the preceding Parva by half a Nakshatra or more than half a Nakshatra, then an increase of a day should be known by 9 or a multiple of 9 appearing as numerator in the Bhaśesha of the Parva in question.

"Three hundred and sixty-six days, one year,

Bhasesha of the Parva-rāsi is $\frac{73}{124}$ (vide verse 11); Divasāmsabhāga is 7 kalās which the moon takes over and above a day to pass through a Nakshatra. Hence the daily Amsas for 14 days are 14×7 equal to 98. Its one-third is nearly 33. The one-third of Bhasesha is $\frac{73}{3}$ which is equal to nearly 24. Hence 73+24+98+33 or 228 are the kalās which are to be added to the kalās of the Parva-tithis and multiplied by 11 and divided by the kalās equivalent to a Bha or Nakshatra in order to arrive at the Nakshatra of a given Parva. This has been explained in verse 21.

In the 58th, 79th, 87th, 100th, 108th Parvas the numerator of the Bhāmśa is a multiple of nine. Hence in those Parvas there is an increase of a Nakshatra-equivalent day over and above the days of their preceding Parvas. In the 78th, the Bhāmśa gives 45 days; while in the 79th, it gives 46 days. While in the 86th it is 50, in the 87th it is 51; while in 99th it is 58, in 100th it is 58½, while in 107th it is 62, in 108th it is 63. In uneven number of Parvas, the increase is more than half a day and it does not contain the number 9, the characteristic number.

The meaning of the 28th verse is that a solarsiderial year consists of 366 days; it also contains 6 seasons; two Ayanas, called the Uttarāyaṇa and the Dakshiṇāyaṇa; and 12 months of 30½ days each; and 5 years make a Yuga. six seasons, two Ayanas (the northern and southern progress of the sun), twelve months are to be considered as solar; this taken five times is a cycle." 28.

"In a Yuga of five years the number of risings of the Dhanishthā (and other Nakshatras) is the same as the number of days in it increased by five (that is 1,830 plus 5, that is 1,835); the risings of the moon is the same less by 62 (that is 1,830-62); the siderial revolutions of the moon is also the same less by 21 (that is 67×27 equal to 1,830-21 equal to 1,809)."

"The siderial revolutions of the sun in a Yuga are 135; the Ayanas of the moon in a Yuga are the same less by one, that is 135-1 equal to 134; one fourth of the number of Parvas in a Yuga is called a

The meaning of the 29th verse is that in a Yuga of 5 years or 1,830 days the Dhanisthā and other Nakshatras rise and set 1,835 times; each rising of a Nakshatra is called a Lagna; later on Lagna as a name was applied to the rise of a zodiacal sign consisting of 2½ Nakshatras. The Jyotishkaranda of the Jainas says (Page 196, verse 288): "The Lagna of the five Vishuvas or equinoctial days in a Yuga is the rise of the Asvini Nakshatra in the Uttarāyaṇa; and that in the five Dakshiṇayaṇas is the rise of the Svāti Nakshatra. "In a Yuga of 1,830 days the moon rises 1,768 times; and in the same period the moon makes 1,809 siderial revolutions." 28 & 29.

The above verse means that in a year the sun makes one siderial revolution, and in a Yuga of five years he passes through every Nakshatra 5 times; the moon makes in a Yuga 67 siderial revolutions, and at the rate of two Ayanas in a revolution she makes 2×67 , that is 134 Ayanas. The number of Parvas in a Yuga is 124; one-fourth of a Parva is called a Pāda; 124 Kāshṭhas make a kalā.

The Kālalokaprakāsa of the Jainas says (66) that in each Yuga there are 134 lunar Ayanas; an Ayana is

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Pāda; a similar number of Kāshthas (that is, 124) is a kalā."

In a Yuga the number of Sāvana, lunar, and siderial months is 61, 62, and 67, respectively; the number of days in a Sāvana month is 30; a solar year is the revolution of the sun through the 27 Nakshatras.

31.

Ten kalās and plus one-twentieth of a kalā is a Nāḍikā; two Nāḍikās are a Muhūrta; thirty Muhūrtas a day which is 600 kalās increased by three.

32.

The moon takes a day and 7 kalās of the next day to pass through a Nakshatra; the sun takes 13 days and plus 5/9 of a day to pass through a Nakshatra; a Kāshitha is the time of the utterance of five long syllables.

33.

Agni is the deity of Krittikā; Prajāpati of Rohiņi; Soma of Mrigaširas; Rudra of Ārdrā; Aditī of Punarvasu; Brihaspati of Pushya; the serpent of Āślesha; the Pitris of Maghā; Bhaga of Pūrvaphalgunī; Aryamā of Uttaraphalgunī; Sāvitri of Hasta; Tvashṭri of Chitrā; Vāyu of Svāti; Indrāgnī of Viśākha; Mitra of Anūrādhā; Indra of Jyeshṭhā;

the passing of a planet through half the circle of the Nakshatras. In the next verse the measure of the different months in a Yuga is given.

30.

A nādikā is equal to 1010 kalās.

Two nādikās equal to $20\frac{2}{10}$ kalās equal to one Muhūrta. 30 Muhūrtas or $\frac{102}{20} \times \frac{30}{1}$ or 603 kalās make a dav.

In a Yuga of 5 years or 1,830 days, the moon makes 67×27 or 1,809 siderial revolutions. Hence the time she takes to pass through a Nakshatra is 1830/1809 which is equal to 1 day and 7/603 of a day. In a Yuga of 1,830 days the sun passes through 5×27 Nakshatras. Hence the time he takes to pass through a Nakshatra is 1830/135 which is equal to 13 days and 5/9 of a day.

Nirriti of Mūla; Āpah of Pūrvāshāḍha; the Viśve Devas of Uttarāshāḍha; Vishņu of Śravaṇa; the Vasus of Dhanishṭhā; Varuṇa of Ṣatabhishaj; Aja Ekapāt of Pūrvabhādrapada; Ahirbudhnya of Uttarabhādrapada; Pūshā of Revati; the Aśvins of Aśvini; Yama of Bharaṇī; these are the deities of the Nakshatras; the learned in the Ṣāstras say that during the sacrifice, the sacrificer's sacrificial name has to be derived from one or the other of the Nakshatras; of malevolent portent are Chitrā, Viṣākhā, Ṣravaṇa; and Aṣvayuk; of malevolent portent in a greater degree are Maghā; Svātī, Jyeshṭhā, Mūla, and Bharaṇi which is of Yama.

34-36.

That day which every lunar day being less by 1/62nd part of a day than the Sāvana-day gives rise to in the course of two months, and also that day which every Sāvana-day being less by 1/62nd part of a day than the solar day gives rise to in the course of two months, both being identical with Parva-day

It is already pointed out that the lunar month is less than the Savana month by 30/62 parts of a day. Accordingly a lunar day (Tithi) is less than a Sāvanaday by 1/62 part of a day. Hence in the course of 62 days there arises an extra day on account of this difference. Likewise the Savana month of 30 days is less than the solar month of 30½ days by half a day. This difference amounts to a day in the course of two solar months of 61 days. On account of this deficiency of the lunar month from the Sāvana month and of the Sāvana from the solar month, there arise two intercalary months in the 1,830 days of a Yuga; and of these two months, one is inserted in the middle of the five years, and another at the end. The lunar extra day is called Avamarātra and the solar extra day is called Atirātra. Accordingly the Jyotishkaranda of the Jainas says (Page 174, verse 268) as follows: "Atiratra is connected with the solar Ritu; and the Avamaratra is connected with the five years of a Yuga called "(1) lunar year, (2) lunar

should be clearly and distinctly understood; on account of which two days, there are generated two interculary months, one in the middle of the five years, and another at the end of the five years of the Yuga.

10 ½ kalās make a Nāḍikā; 2 Nāḍikās a Muhūrta; a day (and night) 30 Muhūrtas; 600 kalās and 3 more also make a day. 38.

"The moon is in possession of a Nakshatra, a day and 7 kalās more; the sun is in possession of a Nakshatra for 13 days and 5/9 parts of day; a Kāshtha is the time taken to pronounce five long syllables."

year, (3) intercalary lunar year, (4) lunar year, and (5) intercalary lunar year." If solar ritus are taken into consideration, one Atiratra day happens in every third and seventh Parva in the first four months, similarly in the next two sets of four months each. Likewise if the lunar years are taken into consideration, an Avamarātra happens in every two months and thus there will be 6 Avamarātras in a year, and 30 in five

In verse 38 we are told of the divisions of a Savana 38. day.

In verse 39 we are given the velocities of the sun

and the moon.

In verse 39 the word "Dyu" from the previous verse is to be taken and is to be interpreted along with "Sasaptaka" as a day with 7 kalās more. The second half of the verse reads in some manuscripts as "Navamani cha pancha," meaning 5/9 parts of a day. Other manuscripts read as "Uttamāni." The uttama number is nine. The word Kāshtha is a name given to the five divisions of one of the 124 parts into which a Nakshatra is divided.

In verse 40 we are given a formula to find out the length of the day in either of the two Ayanas of the sun.

What is passed of the northern progress and likewise what remains of the southern progress each (viz., the number of days in both cases) is to be multiplied by two, divided by sixty-one and added to twelve; this is the measure of the day.

That half a day by which the lunar falls short of the Sāvana month and by which the Sāvana month falls short of the solar month is called the Ritusesha and one should understand it counting the number of monthly Parvas.

It has already been said in verse 8 that the total increase of the day in the northern Ayana is 6 Muhūrtas and the total increase of the night in the southern Ayana is similarly 6 Muhūrtas. The minimum length of the day at the beginning of the northern Ayana and the minimum length of the night at the commencement of the southern Ayana is 12 Muhūrtas. Accordingly the increase of the day or the night in the 183 days of the Ayana is 6 Muhūrtas. Hence in a given number of days it will be 6 multiplied by given number of days or nights divided by 183 and added to the minimum 12 is the increase.

6 × given days/183 plus 12, which is equal to

2×given days/61 plus 12.

Here the rate of increase is considered to be uniform which is not a fact; nor is the increase of the day or night to the extent of 6 Muhūrtas a fact in India; such an increase is found somewhere in the north-western corner of India where such a measurement of the day or night seems to have been found in the Vedit period (for other details see the Sanskrit commentary).

Some manuscripts seem to read "Atisesha" instead of Ritusesha. In that case Atisesha means the part of an Atiratra; and the verse is to be taken to refer only to the deficiency of the Sāvana year from the solar year and to the 30 Atirātras of a Yuga making an intercalary month.

"This is a brief citation of equations which one has to make use of frequently; of the three factors of a problem, the known, the knowable, and the ratio between the known and the knowable, one has to multiply the knowable with the known and divide the product by the ratio."

42.

Thus spoke Lagadha of his explanation of months, years, Muhūrtas, Lagnas (Udayas), Parvas, days, seasons, Ayanas and months (lunar and

43.

siderial).

The learned man who knows the movements of the moon, the sun and the Nakshtras will be blessed with progeny in this world, and (after death) get into the world of the moon, the sun and the Nakshatras."

44.

वेदा इज्यो तिषम्

महामहोपाध्याय, अर्थशास्त्रविशारद, विद्यालङ्कार, पण्डितराजे ति विरुदाङ्कितेन प्राच्यकोशागार क्यूरेटरधिकारात् आर्किं-लाजिकल् डैरक्टरधिकाराच निवृत्तेन डाक्टराह्वेन शामशास्त्रिणा विरचितया दीपिकाल्य-व्याल्यया आङ्ग्लभाषानुवादेन च समलङ्कृतं विजयतेतराम्.



मैसूरु राजकीय शाखामुद्रालये सम्मुद्रितम् १९३६

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नमस्तस्य चित्प्रभायै याऽज्ञात्वाऽपि परेङ्गितम्। दिकालाभ्यां विप्रकृष्टं भासयत्यात्मभाववत्॥१॥ वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषं लोके यज्ञकालार्थसिद्धये। प्रणीतं शककालात्प्राग्वत्सराणां सहस्रके ॥ २॥ माघारम्भे धनिष्ठायां यदाऽऽसीदुत्तरायणम्। आश्लेषार्धे यदा चासीदयनं दक्षिणामिधम्॥३॥ वर्षाणां षद्छते याते पुष्येऽभूद्दक्षिणं ततः। तथैव सूर्यप्रक्षतौ दश्यते तीर्थकृद्धचः ॥ ४॥ याते सहस्रे वर्षाणां ततोऽभूहक्षिणायनम्। पुर्नवस्वोारिति पुरा वराहमिहिरोऽब्रवीत्॥५॥ चिरादित्थं सुप्रसिद्धं वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषं द्रुतम्। ब्रह्मसिद्धान्तादिभिश्च निरस्तं पठनाद्वहिः॥६॥ अशुद्धपाठसङ्कीर्णं विद्वद्भिस्समुपेक्षितम्। दुर्गमावगमं जातमैन्द्रजालिकमन्त्रवत्॥७॥ जिज्ञासया चरित्रस्य थीवोनाम्ना विपश्चिता। श्लोका हि विवृता हित्वा चैकादशतदुत्तरौ॥८॥ चतुर्दशं पञ्चद्शं षोडशं पोडशोत्तरम्। एकोनविंशं विंशं च द्वाविंशं सत्रिविंशकम्॥९॥ आपञ्चविंशादेकोनित्रशान्तं नाष्टविंशकम्। तथैकचत्वारिंशं च ततोऽन्ये विशदीकृताः॥१०॥ शङ्करबालकृष्णेन दीक्षितेन ततः कृतः । यत्नस्तेषां विवरणे वाईस्पत्येन घीमता ॥ ११ ॥ सुधाकरद्विवेद्याख्यविदुषा च यशस्तिना । बालगङ्गाधराख्येन तिलकेन विपश्चिता ॥ १२ ॥ प्रनथकाराशयादेतैरन्योऽर्थः कल्पितो सुधा । विनाऽप्येन्यान्यसम्बन्धं स्रोकानां प्रकमोचितम् ॥ १३ ॥

द्वारीकृत्य विपश्चितां तमखिलं यत्नं तथा ज्योतिषीं प्राचीनार्यसुसम्प्रदायतिटनीवीचीकणैः प्रोक्षिताम् । सूर्यञ्जप्तिसुभाषितैस्सुमचयैरम्लानमालां कृतां धृत्वा मूर्प्ति कृतो मयाऽस्य विवृतौ यत्नस्सतां सम्मुदे ॥ १४॥

यदि व्याख्या सेषा भवति विदुषां तृप्तिजननी तदाऽऽर्पज्ञानान्मे भवतु पुनरुज्जीवितगुणात्। परं श्रेयो वैषा यदि च न तथा स्यात्समुचिता परेषां सामग्री प्रभवतु तदा सुष्टु विवृतौ॥१५॥

इह तावजायोतिर्विदो लगधाचार्यस्य शिष्यश्युचिर्नाम कश्चन ऋषिः प्रारिष्सितस्य प्रन्थस्य निर्विद्वपरिसमाप्तयर्थे कालपुरुष-वन्दनात्मकं मङ्गलं ज्योतिर्गतिगणितरूपमाभिधेयं च शिष्यशिक्षार्थं कुलकेन निवधाति;—पश्चसंवत्सरमयेति ।

पश्चसंवत्सरमययुगाध्यक्षं प्रजापतिम् । दिनर्त्वयनमासाङ्गं प्रणम्य शिरसा ग्रुचिः ॥ १ ॥ ज्योतिपामयनं पुण्यं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनुपूर्वशः । संमतं ब्राह्मणेन्द्राणां यज्ञकालार्थसिद्धये ॥ २ ॥

शुचिरहं ज्योतिषां सूर्यचन्द्रनक्षत्राणां अयनं गतिनिर्णयहर्ण निवन्धं अनुपूर्वशः यथाक्रमं प्रवक्ष्यामि, यज्ञकालार्थसिद्धये दर्श- पूर्णमासादीनां यज्ञानां ये कालाः तेषां अवगमक्ष्यो योऽर्थः तस्य सिद्धये। किं कृत्वा श्री प्रजापितं ब्रह्माणं शिरसा मूर्भा प्रणम्य नमस्कृत्य। कीदशं ब्रह्माणं शिरसा मूर्भा प्रणम्य नमस्कृत्य। कीदशं ब्रह्माणं शिरसा युगस्य अध्यक्षं अधिपितं, दिनानि, ऋतवः, अयनानि, मासाश्च यस्य अङ्गानि तम्; कीदशं ज्योतिषामयनम् श्री पुण्यं पिवित्रं पुण्यजनकं, ब्राह्मणेन्द्राणां ब्राह्मणश्रेष्ठानां संमतं ब्राह्ममित्यर्थः॥२॥

ज्यौतिषस्य वेदाङ्गत्वं निर्वक्ति ;—वेदा इति । वेदा हि यज्ञार्थममिप्रवृत्ताः कालानुपूर्व्यो विहिताश्च यज्ञाः । तस्मादिदं कालविधानशास्त्रं यो ज्योतिषं वेद स वेद यज्ञान् ॥ ३॥

हि यतः वेदाः यज्ञार्यं अग्नयाधानद्श्रीपूर्णमासपुनराधान-चातुर्मास्यज्योतिष्टोमादियज्ञान् विधातुं अभिप्रवृत्ताः। कालानुपूर्व्यां कालक्रममनुस्त्य "कृत्तिकास्वग्निमादधात" इत्यादिना तेषु तेषु कालेषु यज्ञा विहिताः। तसादिदं कालविधानशास्त्रं तत्त्वद्याई-कालानां निर्णायकं ज्यौतिवं शास्त्रं यो यष्टा वेद स खलु यज्ञान् वेदेत्यर्थः॥३॥

प्रणम्य शिरसा कालमभिवाद्य सरस्वतीम् । कालज्ञानं प्रवक्ष्यामि लगधस्य महात्मनः ॥ ऋ. ३

कालं कालपुरुषं प्रजापति शिरसा प्रणम्य शिरोनमनपूर्वकं प्रणम्य सरस्वतीं वाग्देवतां आभवाच प्रवरमच्चोचारणपूर्वकं नमस्कृत्य महात्मनो लगधस्य लगधाचार्यस्य कालज्ञानं दिनर्त्वयन-नमस्कृत्य महात्मनो लगधस्य लगधाचार्यस्य कालज्ञानं दिनर्त्वयन-तिथिनक्षत्रादिकालज्ञानसाधनं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रकर्षेण वक्ष्यामि इत्यर्थः। अस्य कालज्ञानस्य लगधाचार्योक्तत्वात् प्राह्यतेति भावः॥

ज्यौतिषस्य गणितप्रधानत्वात् गणितं स्तौति ;— यथा शिखा इति ।

> यथा शिखा मयूराणां नागानां मणयो यथा। तद्रदेदाङ्गशास्त्राणां गणितं मूर्धनि स्थितम् ॥ ४॥

यथा मयूराणां म्धिनि शिखा स्थिता, यथा च नागानं सर्पाणां मूर्धिन मणयः स्थिताः, तद्वत् तथैव वेदाङ्गानि यानि शिक्षाव्याकरणछन्दोनिरुक्तकरूपज्योतिश्शास्त्राणि तेषां शिरिस ज्यौतिषं स्थितं, तेषु ज्यौतिपं प्रधानमित्यर्थः ॥ ४॥

पञ्चवत्सरात्मको यः खण्डकालः तस्य ज्ञानमेवात्रं काल-ज्ञानशब्देन विवक्षितमित्याहः;—माघेति ।

माघशुक्कप्रपन्नस्य पौषकुष्णसमापिनः । युगस्य पश्चवर्षस्य कालज्ञानं प्रचक्षते ॥ ५ ॥

माघमासस्य गुक्कप्रतिपदि उपक्रममाणस्य पञ्चमवर्षाने पुष्यमासस्य अमावास्यया समाप्ति प्राप्नुवतः पञ्चवत्सरमयस्य युगस्य ये खण्डकालाः अयनर्तुपर्वतिथ्यादयः तेषां ज्ञानमेवात्र कालज्ञानशब्देन विवक्षितमिति कालविदः विपश्चितः प्रचक्षते उपदिशन्तीत्यर्थः॥५॥

युगस्य माघमासेन समारभ्मे पौषमासेन समाप्ती च हेर्तु प्रदर्शयन्नाह; स्वरिति।

खराक्रमेते सोमार्की यदा साकं सवासवी । स्यात्तदादि युगं माघस्तपक्शुक्कोऽयनं ह्युदक् ॥ ६॥

यदा सवासवौ वासवेन वसुदेवताकेन धनिष्ठानक्षत्रेण सहितौ सोमाकौ चन्द्रस्यौं साकं सह खः खरिति विष्णुपद्मिति च अभि धीयमानं क्रान्तिवृत्ते स्थानं आक्रमेते प्राप्नुतः, स एव कालः आदिः यस्य तदादि तद्युगम् ; स च कालः माघः माघमासारम्मदिनमि-त्यर्थः तपस्तपस्यशब्दौ माघफाल्गुनवाचिनौ । गुक्कः पक्षः । तच्चाय-नमुदगयनमित्यर्थः ॥ ६॥

उद्गयनेन साकं दक्षिणायनमिष निर्वक्तिः प्रपद्येते इति । प्रपद्येते श्रविष्ठादौ सूर्याचन्द्रमसाबुद्क् । सर्पार्धे दक्षिणाऽर्कस्तु माघश्रावणयोस्सदा ॥ ७॥

यदा सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ धनिष्ठादौ स्थानं प्रपद्येते प्राप्नुतः तदा उदक् उत्तरायणप्रारम्भ इत्यर्थः । तथा यदा सर्पदेवताकस्य आस्त्रेषानक्षत्रस्य अर्धे मध्ये स्थानं तौ प्रपद्येते तदा अर्कस्य सूर्यस्य दक्षिणा दक्षिणायनापक्रम इत्यर्थः। सदा अर्कस्य उत्तरायण-दक्षिणायने माघश्रावणयोर्मासयोभवत इत्यर्थः॥

सायणवहुलपडिवए वालवकरणे अभीइनक्खते। संव्वतथ पडमसमये जुअस्स आई वियाणाहि॥

छाया-

(श्रावणबहुलप्रतिपदि वालवकरणे अभिजिन्नक्षत्रे। सर्वत्र प्रथमसमये युगस्य आदि विजानीहि॥)

इति, सूर्यप्रज्ञमौ (प. ९४) उक्तम्॥

तत्र उत्तरायणं कुर्वन् सूर्यः सर्वदैव अभिजिता नक्षत्रेण सह योगमुपागच्छति। दक्षिणायनं कुर्वन् पुष्येणेति च तत्रैव (प. २२६)।

वक्ष्येऽर्कभोग्यनक्षत्राण्यांवृत्तिषु दशस्वथ । पुष्ययुक्तस्तु सर्वा आवृत्तीदश्रावणे स्जेत् ॥ पञ्चापि माघस्यावृत्तीरभिजित्प्रथमक्षणे ॥

इति कालालोकप्रकाशे च (प. ७४)॥

श्रावणः प्रोष्ठपदश्च वर्षाः।

माघः फाल्गुनश्च शिशिरः। शिशिराद्युत्तरायणम्। वर्षादि दक्षिणायनम् इति कौटली-यार्थशास्त्रे कालमानाध्याये च॥ तत्र वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषे मासो दर्शान्तः, सूर्यप्रश्नमौ अर्थशास्त्रे च पौर्णमास्यन्तो मासः॥

ता ए एसिणं पंचकं संवच्छराणं पडमं अमावासं चेरे केण णक्खत्तेणं जोएइ। ता असिलेसाहिं। असिलेसाणं एक-मुहुत्ते चत्तालीसंवावद्विभागा मुहुत्तस्स वावद्विभागं च सत्तद्विहा छित्ता छावट्टिचुण्णिआ सेसा। तं समयं च णं सूरे केणं णक्ख-त्तेणं जोपइ? ता असिलेसाहिं चेव असिलेसाणं एको मुहत्तो चत्तालीसं वावद्विभागा मुहुत्तस्स, वावद्विभागं च सत्तद्विहा छत्ता-छावट्टी चुण्णिया सेसा इति । (छाया-तदेकेषां पञ्चानां संवत्सराणां प्रथमाममावास्यां चन्द्रः केन नक्षत्रेण युनक्ति ? तदाश्लेषाभिः। आन्स्रेषाणां पको मुद्भर्तः चत्वारिंशद्वाषष्टिमागा मुहूर्तस्य द्वाषष्टि-भागं च सप्तषष्टिधा छित्त्वा द्वापष्टिचूर्णिकाः शेषाः। तेन समयेन सूर्यः केन नक्षत्रेण युनिक (आत्मानं) तदाश्रेषाभिरेव । आश्रेषा णामेको मुद्द्रतः, चत्वारिंशद्वापष्टिभागा मुद्द्रतस्य द्वःषष्टिभागं च सप्तपष्टिधा छित्त्वा द्वापष्टिश्चार्णिकाः शेषाः।) इति च सूर्यप्रक्षप्तौ (प. 163). अनेन च वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषकाले दक्षिणायनं अर्घाक्षेषे, सूर्यप्रक्षप्तिकाले पुष्यनक्षत्रे इति स्थूलगणनया वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषं सूर्यप्रक्षप्तेः प्रायेण पञ्चाभिस्संवत्सर्शतैः प्राचीनमिति जायते । षष्ट्युत्तरत्रिशतसङ्ख्यातेषु अंशेषु एकमंशं अयनं द्वासप्ततिवत्सरेषु चलतीति पुष्यान्तादान्श्लेषार्धपर्यन्तं $\frac{20}{3}$ अंशान् $\frac{20\times72}{3}=480$ वत्सरेषु अयनमचलदिति ज्ञायते॥

दिनरात्रिमानेन दक्षिणायनोत्तरायणयोः आद्यन्तौ इति शक्याविति रात्रिदिनमानमाह; — धर्मवृद्धिरिति।

धर्मवृद्धिरपां प्रस्थः क्षपाहास उदग्गतौ । दक्षिणे तौ विपर्यासः पण्युहूर्त्ययनेन तु ॥ ८॥ उदग्गतौ उत्तरायणे यावता कालेन प्रस्थप्रमाणं जलं जलः यन्त्रान्निस्सरित तावान्कालः प्रत्यहं घर्मवृद्धेः दिनवृद्धेः प्रमाणं भवति । तावतैव कालेन क्षपाहासः रात्र्यपचयश्च भवति । दक्षि-णायने तै। विपर्यासः दिनहासः रात्र्यपचयश्च भवत इत्यर्थः । एकेन अयनेन दिनरात्र्योः वृद्धिक्षयपरिमाणं पण्मुह्तीं । उत्तरायणे परमान्पं दिनमानं द्वादरामुह्तीः चतुर्विरातिः नाडिका वा । दक्षिणा-यने परमाधिकं दिनमानं 36 नाडिकाः । एवं रात्रेरिप वृद्धिहासौ विपर्यासेन भवत इति क्षेयम् । नाडिकाक्षानोपायः "पलानि पञ्चा-रात् " । इति चतुर्विरो स्रोके वक्ष्यते ॥

तस्से आदिश्वरस्स सवच्छरस्स स्इंअट्ठारसमुहुत्ते दिवसे भवति । सइंअट्ठारसमुहुत्ता राती भवति सइंदुवालिसमुहुत्ते दिवसे भवति । सईंअट्ठारसमुहुत्ता राती भवति । पढमे छम्मासे अतिथ अट्ठारसमुहुत्ता राती भवति । दोश्चे छम्मासे अट्ठारसमुहुत्ता राती भवति । दोश्चे छम्मासे अट्ठारसमुहुत्ते दिवसे पित्थ अट्ठारसमुहुत्ता राती अतिथ दुवालसमुहुत्ते दिवसे पढमे छम्मासे दोश्चे छम्मासे पित्थ ।" इति सूर्यप्रकृतिः (प. ११)॥

(छाया—तस्यैव आदित्यस्य संवत्सरस्य सकृद्धाद्शमुहूर्तो दिवसो भवति, सकृद्धाद्शमुहूर्तो रात्रिर्भवति। सकृद्द्वाद्शमुहूर्तो दिवसो भवति, सकृद्द्वाद्शमुहूर्तो रात्रिर्भवति। प्रथमे षण्मासे अस्ति अप्यादशमुहूर्तो रात्रिर्भवति। प्रथमे षण्मासे अस्ति अप्यादशमुहूर्तो रात्रिर्भवति। द्वितीये षण्मासे अप्यादशमुहूर्तो दिवसः, नास्त्यप्टादशमुहूर्तो रात्रिः। अस्ति द्वादशमुहूर्तो दिवसः प्रथमे षण्मासे। द्वितीये षण्मासे नास्ति॥)

एकस्मिन्युगे संभवतां दशानां रवेरयनानां तिथीराह—प्रथम-मिति ।

प्रथमं सप्तमं चाहुरयनाद्यं त्रयोदशम् । चतुर्थं दशमं चैव द्विर्युग्मं वहुलेऽप्यृतौ ॥ ९॥

प्रथमं सप्तमं त्रयोदशं चतुर्थं दशमं च तिथि द्विः द्विवारं अयनस्याद्यं तिथि आहुः तद्विदः। चतुर्थं दशमं च युग्मं वहुलेऽपि अतौ मासे भवति॥९॥ अयनतिथिनक्षत्राण्याह—वसुरिति । वसुस्त्वष्टा भवोऽजश्च मित्रस्सर्पोऽश्विनौ जलम् । अर्यमा कोऽयनाद्यास्स्युर्धपश्चमभस्त्वृतुः ॥ १०॥

वसुर्धनिष्ठा, त्वष्टा चित्रा, भवो रुद्र आद्रा, अज एकपात् पूर्वभाद्रपदं, मित्रः अनूराधा, सर्पः आस्त्रेषा, अश्विनौ अश्विनी, जलं पूर्वाषाढाः, अर्थमा उत्तरफल्गुनी, कः रोहिणी, अयनाद्यतिथि-नक्षत्राणि स्युः। वस्तादयः नक्षत्रदेवताः॥

अर्धपञ्चमानि सार्धचत्वारि नक्षत्राणि, अर्थात् यावता कालेन सूर्यस्सार्धचतुर्षु नक्षत्रेषु चरति तावान्कालः मासद्वयात्मकः एकः ऋतुः भवतीति यावत् । सपादनक्षत्रद्वयमेकस्सौरो मासः॥

प्रथमा वहुलपिडवए विद्या वहुलस्स तेरिसीदिवसे।
सुद्धस्स य द्समीए बहुलस्स य सममीए उ॥
सुद्धस्य चउत्थीए पवत्तये पंचमीउ आउट्टी।
एया आवुट्टीओ सन्वाओ सावणे मासे॥
वहुलस्स सत्तमीए पडमा सुद्धस्स तो चउत्थीए।
वहुलस्स य पिडवए वहुलस्स य तेरसीदिवसे॥
सुद्धस्स य द्समीए पवत्तए पंचमीउ आउट्टी।
एता आउट्टीओ सन्वाओ माहमासंमि॥

छाया-

प्रथमा बहुलप्रतिपिद् द्वितीया बहुलस्य त्रयोद्शीदिवसे।
शुद्धस्य च द्शम्यां बहुलस्य च सप्तम्याम् ॥
शुद्धस्य चतुर्थ्यां प्रवर्तते पञ्चमी चावृत्तिः।
पता आवृत्तयः सर्वाः श्रावणे मासे ॥
बहुलस्य सप्तम्यां प्रथमा शुद्धस्य ततश्चतुर्थ्याम्।
बहुलस्य प्रतिपिद् बहुलस्य च त्रयोद्शीदिवसे ॥
शुद्धस्य च द्शम्यां प्रवर्तते पञ्चमी आवृत्तिः।
पता आवृत्तयः सर्वा माघमासे॥)

(सूर्यप्र. पु. २२२.)

"तत्र स्युः श्रावणे पश्च पश्च माघे विवस्वतः।
याम्यायनारम्भरूपाः पश्च ताः श्रावणे स्मृताः॥
तथोत्तरायणारम्भरूपा माघे च पश्च ताः।
श्रावावृत्तिः श्रावणाव्यप्रतिपद्यमिजिद्यता॥
माघस्य स्यामसप्तम्यां द्वितीया हस्तसंयुता।
वतीया स्यान्नमःकृष्णत्रयोदस्यां मृगान्विता॥
चतुर्थी शुक्कतुर्यायां माघे शतमिषग्युता।
विशाखायुग्नमस्थेतदशम्यां पत्रमी भवेत॥
षष्ठी माघे प्रतिपदि स्यामायां पुष्यशालिनी।
सप्तमी कृष्णसप्तम्यां श्रावणे रेवतीयुता॥
माघे कृष्णत्रयोदस्यामष्टमी मूलसंयुता।
नमश्चतुर्थ्यां शुक्कायां नवमी योनिदेवयुक्॥
माघकृष्णत्रयोदस्यां दशमी कृत्तिकायुता"।
इति काललोकप्रकाशः, (प ६९-७०).

to design the second se								
	वेदाङ्गज्यातिषम्				सूर्यप्रज्ञितः			
संख्या	अयनं	मासः पक्षः	तिथिः	नक्षत्रं	अयन	मासः पक्षः	तिथिः	नक्षत्रं
1	७	माघ गुक्र	प्रतिपत्	घनिष्टा	द	श्रात्रण कृष्ण	प्रतिपत्	अभिजित्
2	द	श्रावण गुक्र	सप्तमी	चित्रा	छ	माघ कृष्ण	सप्तमी	हस्त
8	ક	माघ गुक्क	त्रयोदशी	आर्द्रा	द	श्रावण कृष्ण	त्रयोदशी	मृगशीर्षम्
4	द	श्रावण कृष्ण	चतुर्था	पूर्वाभाद्र	उ	माघ शुक्र	चतुर्थी	शतभिषक्
ŀ	ਤ ਫ	माघ कृष्ण	दशमी	अनूराधा	द	প্তাৰ্ ण যুক্	दशभी	विशाखा
(3 द	श्रावण गुक्र	प्रतिपत्	आश्चेषा	उ	माघ कृष्ण	प्रतिपत्	पुष्य
7	ਭ	माघ शुक्र	सप्तमी	अश्विनी	द	श्रावण कृष्ण	सप्तमी	रेवती
8	q	श्रावण गुक्र	त्रयोदशी	पूर्वाषाढा	उ	माघ कृष्ण	त्रयोदशी	मूल
6	ਭ	माघ कृष्ण	चतुर्थी	उत्तर फल्गुनी	द	श्रावण शुक्र	नवमी	पूर्वफल्उ
10	द	श्रावण कृष्ण	दशमी	रोंिणी	ਰ	माघ कृष्ण	त्रयोदशी	कृत्तिकाः

युगे त्रिशदृत्नां यस्मिन्यस्मिन्मासे यस्यां यस्यां तिथौ समारम्भस्तमाद्व—'एकान्तरे' इति—

> ' एकान्तरेऽह्वि मासे च पूर्वान्कृत्वादिग्रुत्तरः । अर्धयोः पश्चवर्षाणा¹मृत्र् पश्चदश्चाष्टमौ ' ॥ ११ ॥

एको द्वौ त्रय इति मासेषु गण्यमानेषु एकं मासं अन्तराळे मुक्त्वा तृतीये मासे तृतीये च दिवले ऋतुरन्यो भवतीत्वर्थः। पूर्वान् ऋत्वन्तान् मासान् दिवसांश्च आदि कृत्वा प्रथम इति गणियत्वा एकान्तरे मासे दिवसे च उत्तरः ऋतुः भवतीति क्वेयम्। युगस्य पश्चवर्षाणां अर्धयोः त्रिशातित्रिशतिमासेषु पश्चदशाष्टमौ ऋत् ऋतुदिवससङ्ख्वये भवतः, पूर्वार्धे पश्चदश्तंवः तथोत्तरार्धे पश्चदश्तंवः; प्रथमर्तुः प्रथमेऽह्नि द्वितीयः तृतीयेऽह्नि इति गणनया पश्चर्शः ऋतुः अष्टमेऽह्नि अर्थात् एकान्तरगणनया पश्चदश्यां भवतीति तात्पर्थम्। 'णामृदू' इति पा ऋकारः ऋतुं, 'वुकारः यु, दिनं वोधयति. ते हि ऋतुद्यशब्दयोराद्यक्षरे, ऋतुसङ्ख्वादिनसङ्ख्यावोधयति. ते हि ऋतुद्यशब्दयोराद्यक्षरे, ऋतुसङ्ख्वादिनसङ्ख्यावोधयति. हि क्वेत्यम्। उक्तं च सूर्यप्रक्षत्रौ (प. २११)—

पक्कन्तिरिया मासा तिही य जासु ता उऊ समण्यन्ति । आसाढाई मासा भद्दवयाई तिही णेया ॥ पकान्तिरता मासा तिथिश्च यासु ते ऋतवः समाप्यन्ते। आषाढादिर्मासः भाद्रपदादिस्तिाधिईया॥ (अत्र मलयगिर्याचार्यव्याख्या)

इह सूर्यतुंचिन्तायां मासा आषाढादयः द्रष्टव्याः । आषाढ-मासादारभ्य ऋतूनां प्रथमतः प्रवर्तमानत्वात् । तिथयस्सर्वा अपि माद्रपदाद्याः । भाद्रपदादिमासेषु प्रथमादीनामृतूनां पारेसमास-त्वात् । तत्र येषु मासेषु यासु च तिथिषु ऋतवः प्रावृडादयः सूर्य-सत्काः परिसमाप्रवन्ति ते आषाढादया मासास्ताश्च तिथयः

¹ पश्चपर्वाणामित्यपपाठः.

भाद्रपदाद्याः भाद्रपदादिमासाजुगताः सर्वा अप्येकान्तरिता वेदितव्याः । तथाहि—प्रथमर्तुः भाद्रपदमासे समाप्तिमुपयाति । ततः
एकं मासमभ्वयुग्लक्षणमपान्तराळे मुक्त्वा कार्तिके मासे द्वितीयः
ऋतुः परिसमाप्तिमियर्ति । एवं तृतीयः पौषमासे । चतुर्थः फाल्गुने।
पञ्चमो वैशाखे मासे । षष्ठ आषाडे । तथा प्रथमर्तुः प्रतिपदि समापित्रमेति । द्वितीयस्तृतियायाम् । तृतीयः पञ्चम्यां चतुर्थः सप्तम्याम्।
पञ्चमो नवम्याम् । षष्ठ एकादश्याम् ।"

काललोकप्रकारोऽपि (प. 81)

त्रिशतोऽपि युगर्त्नां पूर्तेर्मासांस्तिथीनपि ।
पक्षांश्च कृष्णशुक्काष्यान् व्र्मोऽथ समयोदितान् ॥
आद्यो भाद्रपदश्यामश्रतिपद्यन्तमश्चते ।
कार्तिकस्य तृतीयायां कृष्णपक्षे द्वितीयकः ॥
पौषस्य कृष्णपञ्चम्यां तृतीयः पूर्तिमञ्जते ।
फाल्गुनश्यामसप्तम्यां पूर्यते च तुरीयकः ॥
राधश्यामनवम्यां च पञ्चमः परिपूर्यते ।
शुचेरशुभैकादश्यां षष्टः पूर्णो भवेदतुः ॥
पूर्णो भाद्रपदश्यामत्रयोदश्यां च सप्तमः ।
अमावास्यां कार्तिकस्य पूर्णो भवति चाष्टमः ॥

पौषशुक्कद्वितीयायां नवमर्तुस्समाप्यते ॥
फाल्गुनश्र्वेततुर्यायां दशमोऽन्तं प्रपद्यते ।
पकादशोऽन्तं वैशास्तशुक्कषष्ठयां विभर्त्यथ ॥
आषादशुक्काष्ट्रम्यां च द्वादशः परिपूर्यते ।
त्रयोदशो भाद्रपददशम्यां विशद्तिविष ॥
चतुर्दशः कार्तिकिक द्वादस्यां घवलद्यतौ ।
पौषश्र्वेतचतुर्द्दश्यां पूर्तिं पञ्चदशोऽश्चृते ॥

त्रिंदाद्प्येवसृतवः प्रोक्ताः प्राप्तसमाप्तयः। एकान्तरेषु मासेषु तिथिष्वेकान्तरास्विति॥

किञ्च-

कर्ममासात्सूर्यमासोऽहोरात्रार्धं यदेघते। ऋतौ द्विभानुमासोत्थेऽहोरात्रो वर्धते ततः॥

ततश्च-

कर्ममासद्वयं षष्टिरहोरात्रा भवन्ति वै।
सूर्यमासद्वयात्मर्तुस्त्वेकषष्टिदिनात्मकः।
द्विकर्मम।सापेक्षस्तद्भवेदतुमृतुं प्रति॥
अहोरात्रस्समाधिकश्चतुर्मास्यां तु तद्द्वयम्।
वर्षात्रीतोष्णकालेषु चतुर्मासमितेषु यत्।
अधिरात्रं भवेत्पर्व तृतीयमथ सममम्।"
हेयपर्वतिथिस्वरूपमाह—" द्यु हेयं" दृति—
द्यु हेयं पर्व चेत्पादे पादस्त्रिञ्जतु सौकिका।
भागात्मनाऽपवृज्यांशािकदिशेदिधिको यदि॥ १२॥

यदि पर्वातिथिः पादे दिवसस्य आद्ये चतुर्थमागे समाप्तिमेति, तदा तत् द्यु दिनं हेयं त्याज्यं, तस्मिन्दिने इष्ट्यादिवैदिककर्माणि न कार्याणीत्यर्थः। पादलक्षणमाह पादस्त्रिशत्विति—सैकास्त्रिशदंशाः पादमेकं कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः। प्रतितिथि भागात्मना समुदितानेतानंशान् अधिकाश्चेत् अपवृज्य पृथक्सङ्कलय्य निर्दिशेत् गणनार्थमित्यर्थः॥

तथा चोक्तं सूर्यप्रश्नप्तौ (प. २१६-२१७)—
"चन्दउऊमासाणं असा जे दिस्सप विसेसंमि ।
ते ओमरत्तभागा भवन्ति मासस्स नायव्वा ॥
वावद्विभागमेगं दिवसे संजाइ ओमरत्तस्स ।
वावद्विप दिवसे हिं ओमरत्तं तओ हवइ ॥

चान्द्रतुमासानां अंशा ये दृश्यन्ते विशेषेण। तेऽवमरात्रभागा भवन्ति मासस्य ज्ञातव्याः॥ द्वाषष्टिभागमेकं दिवसे सञ्जायतेऽवमरात्रस्य। द्वाषष्ट्या दिवसैः अवमरात्रं ततो भवति॥

अनयोर्ब्या—सावतमासः परिपूर्णित्रिश्वदृहोरात्रप्रमाणः। चान्द्रमास एकोनित्रश्वदृहोरात्रा द्वात्रिश्वच द्वाषिष्टभागा अहोरात्रस्य। ततः चान्द्रमासस्य चान्द्रमासपरिमाणस्य ऋतुमासस्य च सावनमासपरिमाणस्य च परस्परिविश्ठेषः क्रियते। विश्ठेषे च छते सित ये अंशा उद्दृता दृश्यन्ते त्रिशद्द्वाषिष्टभागक्षपाः 30—29 है है = है है ते अवभरात्रस्य भागाः। तद्ध्यवमरात्रं पार्रपूर्णं मासद्धयपर्यन्ते भवति। ततस्तस्य सत्काः ते भागाः मासस्यावसाने द्रष्ट्वयाः। यदि त्रिशद्दिवसेषु त्रिशद्द्वाषिष्टभागा अवमरात्रस्य प्राप्यन्ते तत एकस्मिन्द्वसे है त्रिशद्द्वाषिष्टभागा अवमरात्रस्य प्राप्यन्ते तत एकस्मिन्द्वसे है त्रिश्वस्वाप्या त्रेष्ट्वसे द्वाषष्टभागः एकैको दिवसे दिवसे सक्षायेत अवमरात्रस्य। तदेवं द्वाषष्ट्या दिवसेः एकोऽवमरात्रो भवति। दिवसे दिवसे अवमरात्रसत्कैकद्वाषिष्टभागवृद्ध्या द्वाषष्टितमो भागः सक्षायमानो द्वाषष्टितमदिवसे मूलत एव त्रिषष्टितमी तिथिः प्रवर्तते इति. एवं च सित यः एकषष्टितमोऽहोरात्रः तिथः प्रकषितमी द्विषष्टितमी च विथिनिधनमुपगतेति द्वाषष्टिनमी तिथिलोके पतितिति व्यवद्वियते—उक्तं च

"पक्रंसि अहोरत्ते दोवि तिही जत्थ णुहणमेजासु। सोत्थ तिही परिहायइ" इति. पक्सिमन्नहोरात्रे द्वे तिथी यत्र निधनमेष्यतः। साऽत्र तिथिः परिहीयते। इति. काललोकप्रकाशे च—(प १००)— युगेऽथावमरात्राणां स्वरूपं किञ्चिदुच्यते। भवन्ति ते च षद्वर्षे तथा त्रिंशसुगेऽस्तिले॥ पक्षेकस्मिन्नहोरात्र एको द्वाषष्टिकल्पितः। लभ्यतेऽवमरात्रांशः एकवृद्धया यथोत्तरम्॥

कर्ममासे ततः पूर्णे त्रिंशद्दाषष्टिजा लगाः। लभ्यन्तेऽवमरात्रस्य तत प्रवाच्यते वुधैः॥ विक्लेषे विह्निते येंऽशाः शेषाः कर्मेन्दुमासयोः। त्रिंशद्वाषष्टिजाः कर्ममासस्यैतेऽवमांशकाः॥ कर्ममासद्वये पूर्णे ततष्पष्टिदिनात्मके। सम्पूर्णोऽवमरात्रस्स्यादेकषष्टितमे दिने॥ अयं भावः—

द्वाषष्टिरंशाः कल्प्यन्तेऽहोरात्रस्यादिमेऽथ च। तत्रैकषष्टिभागात्मा सम्पूर्णा प्रथमा तिथिः॥ एको द्वाषष्टिभागो योऽहोरात्रस्यावशिष्यते। एकांशेन द्वितीयापि तिथिस्तत्र समाविशत्॥ एको द्वाषष्टिभागांऽस्या अतीतः प्रथमे दिने। ततष्वष्ट्यंशात्मिकयमहोरात्रे द्वितीयके॥ द्वाषष्ट्यंशद्वये तस्य शेषेऽसौ पूर्णतां गता। द्वाभ्यां भागाभ्यां प्रविष्टा तृतीयार्सिमस्ततस्तिथिः॥ अहोरात्रे तृतीयेऽथ भागास्तुर्यतिथेस्रयः। प्रविशन्त्यथ पञ्चम्याश्चत्वारोंऽशास्तुरीयके॥ प्वमेकैकमागेन हीयते प्राक्तनी तिथिः। वर्धते प्रत्यहोरात्रं तिथिरागामिनी पुनः। एकत्रिंशत्तमतिंथेरेवं त्रिंशत्तमे दिने॥ त्रिंशदंशाः प्रविष्टास्स्युः ततस्तरिंमन्दिने खलु। द्यात्रिशद्शप्रमिता तिथिस्त्रिशत्तमी भवेत्॥ त्रिराद्वाषष्ट्यंशमाना चैकत्रिशत्तमी तिथिः।

द्वावंशौ स्तष्यष्टितमतिथेष्यष्टितमे दिने ॥ एकषष्टितमतिथेः तत्र षष्टिस्स्युरंशकाः। एकषष्टितमतिथेश्चैकषष्टितमे दिने॥ पकाँऽशस्यात्रतो द्वापष्टितमी चाखिला तिथिः।

पवं च द्वापष्टितमी प्रविष्टा निखिला तिथिः॥

पकपष्टिमागक्षपाऽत्रैकपष्टितमे दिने।

एकपष्टितमदिनस्याचो द्वापष्टिजो लवः।

एकपष्टितमतिथेश्चरमोऽसौ विभाव्यताम्॥

ततश्च द्वापष्टितमोऽप्यत्रैवास्तं गतस्तिथिः।

यवमस्मिन्नहोरात्रे द्वे तिथी पूर्णतां गते॥

द्वापष्टितमघस्रस्य ततस्त्र्याँद्यक्षणे।

उपस्थिता पूर्वरीत्या द्वाक् त्रिषष्टितमी तिथिः॥

पवं च द्वापष्टितमी नाप्ता स्याँद्यं तिथिः।

पतितेति तत्तो लोके शुभकार्येष्वनादता॥ ८०२॥

तदित्थं पर्वोक्तदापिभागास्मक्तिना सरिपार्वादिका

तिदत्थं पूर्वोक्तद्वाषिष्टभागास्सङ्कालिता यस्मिन्पर्वदिवसे एक-त्रिशद्वाषष्टिभागाः (🛂) भवन्ति स दिवसः यागाच्छुभकर्मणश्च बहिष्कृतः इति गुहेयमित्युक्तम्.

सैषा जैनप्रक्रिया न ब्राह्मणानां न संमतेत्याशङ्कनीयम्. पिता-महेनापि तथोक्तमिति पश्चसिद्धान्तिकायां वराहमिहिराचार्येण स्पष्टमुक्तत्वात्—

"रवि शशिनोः पञ्चयुगवर्षाणि पितामहोपदिष्टानि । अधिमासिस्त्रिशिद्धिमस्तिरवमो द्विषष्ट्या तु ॥ इति पितामहसिद्धान्ते—

पतेन सुधाकरद्विवेदिमहाशयादिभिर्विपश्चिद्धिः प्रतिभाकौशाल्य कल्पिता एकादशद्वादशस्त्रोकयोरथाः निर्मूला इति स्पष्टम्।
हेयादेयपर्वज्ञानोपायं पर्वराशिमानमाह—"निरेकं" इति—
"निरेकं द्वादशाभ्यस्तं द्विगुणं रूप¹संयुतम्।
पष्ट्या षष्ट्या हृतं द्वाभ्यां पर्वणां राशिरुच्यते"॥ १३
भानि चतुर्षु अंशेषु विभक्तानि चतुर्षु अंशेषु एकमंशं त्यक्वा

1 चाप्यसंयुतम्; गतसंयुत्तमिति च पाठान्तरम्. 2 युतामिति पाठान्तरम्.

शिष्टास्त्रयोऽशाः द्वादशभिरभ्यसनीयाः गुणनीयाः। पुनस्ते द्विगुणाः कार्याः। रूपसंयुताश्च एकसंयुकाश्च कार्याः। ततः द्वाभ्यामधिकया विभजनीयाः। द्वाषष्ट्या द्वाषष्ट्या इति वीप्सया द्विरावृत्तया द्वाषष्ट्या चतुर्विशस्यधिकेन शतेन विभजनीया इस्पर्थः। तदेवं स्टब्धो राशिः पर्वराशिः पर्वानयनराशिभवतीसर्थः॥

 $(4-1) \times 12 \times 2 + 1 \div [(2 \times 62) - (124)] = \frac{3 \times 24 + 1}{124} - \frac{78}{124}$

अत्रोपपत्तिः—पञ्चवर्षात्मके युगे 67 नक्षत्रमासा छभ्यन्ते 62 चान्द्रमासाश्च । ततश्च एकश्चान्द्रमासः 💱 नक्षत्रमाससमपरि-माणो भवति। चन्द्रश्चैकस्मिन् नक्षत्रमासे 27 नक्षत्रेषु चारं करोति। तत एकस्मिन् चान्द्रमासे 👯×27 =29₺₺ नक्षत्रेषु चारं करोति । अत एकस्मिन् पक्षे $29\frac{1}{62} \div 2 = \frac{1809}{24} = 14\frac{78}{124}$ तथा च चतुर्दश भानि चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतभांशानां त्रिसप्तत्यंशान् चरतीति फिल-तम्। एत एव चतुर्विंशत्यधिकशतभांशानां त्रिसप्ततिभागाः पर्वमां-शराशित्वेन अस्मिन् ऋोके उद्गृताः। अतश्च अयमेव मांशः पर्व-सङ्ख्यया गुणितः तत्तत्पर्वभांशराशि द्वाति। चतुर्विशत्यधिकशत-समा भांशा एकं नक्षत्रम्। तच चतुर्दशगुणनक्षत्रेस्साकं सङ्गल-नीयम् । ऊनः राशिः पर्वभांशो भवति । यत्र पर्वभांशः पादसमः पादसमाधिको वा भवति तच पर्वदिनं हेयं भवति। यच पादेान तदादेयं भवति। एतद्रणनानुसारेण अत्र संयोजिता युगगतदर्शपूर्ण-मासपहिका कृता। एवैव पहिका उपपत्तिगणनानुसारेण थिवोनास्ना पाश्चात्यविदुषा स्वीयवेदाङ्गज्यौतिषटीकायां संयोजिता वर्तते। परं तु न तेन "निरेकं" इति क्योकः व्याख्यातः। सुधाकरिब-वेदिमहाशयादिमिरयं स्रोकः प्रकरणसंवन्धं विनाऽन्यथैव व्याख्या-तः। तद्त्र यत्समञ्जसं तत्सुर्धामिरवलोकनीयम्॥

अयमेवास्य ऋोकस्य प्रन्थहृद्भिष्रेतोऽर्थ इत्यत्र ज्योतिष्क-रण्डनाम्कजनज्यौतिषप्रन्थे संवादा दृश्यते। तत्र हि (प. 248 पद्य सं. 347) सूर्यनक्षत्रविषयः पर्वध्रवराशिरित्थ निर्णातः। "चोद्दस दिवसा वावीसमुद्धत्ता चुण्णिया य तेवीसम्। एक्कर्तास- इभागा पब्बीकयरिक्खधुवरासी "। " चतुर्दश दिवसा द्वाविंशति-मुद्दर्ता च त्रयोविंशतिः। एकत्रिंशद्भागाः पर्वीकृतऋक्षधुवरााशः "॥

व्याख्या—सर्वेष्विप पर्वसु ऋक्षभ्रवराशिः सूर्यनक्षत्रविषयो भ्रवराशिः पर्वोक्ततः पकेन पर्वणा निष्पादितोऽयम्। तद्यथा—चतु-देश दिवसा पकस्य दिवसस्य द्वाविंशतिर्मुद्धतौः। पकस्य मुद्धतस्य त्रंथोविंशतिरेकितिश्वाद्यागः इति। कथमस्योत्पत्तिः? यदि चतु-विंशत्यधिकेन पर्वशतेन पश्च सूर्यनक्षत्रपर्याया लभ्यन्ते, तत पकेन पर्वणा किं लभ्यते? इति. $\frac{5\times1}{124}$ —नक्षत्रकरणाय इदं $\frac{1830}{67}$ (अष्टा-दशशतैक्षिश्रव्यधिकैः सप्तषष्टिमागैः) गुण्यते. तथा च $\frac{5\times1830}{124\times07}$ = $\frac{4575}{62\times07}$ पश्चमिश्च सप्तषष्टिमागैः पकोऽहोरात्रो भवतीति $\frac{5\times1830}{67\times124}$ = $\frac{1830}{124}$ अहोरात्रा भवन्ति । $\frac{1830}{62}$ = $\frac{915}{62}$ = $14\frac{47}{62}$ अहोरात्राः। एकोऽहोरात्रः 603 कलात्मकः। एकं नक्षत्रं 610 कलात्मकामिति च वक्ष्यते। तेन च $\frac{915}{62}$ अहोरात्राः। $\frac{693}{670} \times \frac{915}{62} = \frac{1800}{124} = 14\frac{73}{124}$ नक्षत्राणि भवन्तीति $14\frac{17}{62}$ अहोरात्राः। $\frac{693}{670} \times \frac{915}{62} = \frac{1800}{124} = 14\frac{73}{124}$ नक्षत्रातिति $14\frac{17}{62}$ अहोरात्रक्षः ज्योतिष्करण्डोक्तः पर्वराशिः $14\frac{73}{124}$ नक्षत्रात्मकेन वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषोक्तेन पर्वराशिना समान इत्या-कल्नीयम्॥

अत्र कि भागाः दिवसस्य द्वात्रिंशन्मुहूर्तानां एकस्य मुद्धर्तस्य त्रयोविंशतिरेकित्रिंशद्भागानां समा इति वोध्यम्। अयं च ध्रुवः राशिरभीष्सितपर्वसङ्ख्यया गुणितो तत्पर्वगतसूर्यनक्षत्रं द्दातीति तत्रैवोक्तम् (पद्य. ३४८)—एतद्भुवराशिसमानयनाय अन्ये च प्रकाराः तत्रैव व्याख्याने (पत्र. २५४) निर्दिष्टाः—तथाहि—

(२) अथवा ध्रुवराशेरन्यथा निष्पत्तिः नवशतानि पञ्चदशी- त्तराणि द्वाषष्ट्या हियन्ते लब्धं $\frac{9}{6}$ = $14\frac{12}{8}$ ॥

(३) अथवा चन्द्रमासः एकोनित्रंशाद्देनानि द्वात्रिंशद्दिवसस्य द्वाषष्टिमागाः. अस्यार्धं= $\frac{29\frac{82}{62}}{2}$ = $14\frac{94}{124}$ = $14\frac{47}{62}$ ||

(४) अथवा यदि चतुर्विशत्यधिकेन पर्वशतेन अष्टादश-शतानि त्रिशद्धिकानि दिवसानां लभ्यन्ते तदा एकेन पर्वणा किमिति, $\frac{1830}{124} = \frac{91}{62} = 14\frac{47}{62}$ ॥ पर्वसु चन्द्रनक्षत्रयोगपरिक्षानाय घ्रवराशिरयं ज्योतिष्करण्डे निरूपितः (प. २३८ पद्यं ३३५)—

चउवीससयं काऊण पमाणं सत्तसिहमेव फलम्। इच्छापन्वेहि गुणं काऊणं पज्जया लद्धा॥ अद्वारससपिहे तीसेहि सेसगिम्म गणियंमि। तेरसिवउत्तरिह सपिह अभिजीमि सुद्धीम॥ सत्तद्विविसद्वेणं सन्वग्गेणं तता उ जं सेसम्। तं रिक्खं नायन्वं जत्थ समत्तं हवइ पन्वम्॥

छाया—

चतुर्विशतिशतं कृत्वा प्रमाणं सप्तषष्टिमेव फलम्।
इच्छापर्वाभिः गुणनं कृत्वा पर्यया लग्धाः ॥
अष्टादशशतैः त्रिशद्भिः शेषे गुणिते।
त्रयोदश द्वयुत्तरैश्शतैः अभिजिति शुद्धायाम् ॥
सप्तषष्टिद्धाषष्ट्या सर्वाग्रेण ततो यच्छेषम्।
तद्दशं ज्ञातव्यं यत्र समाप्तं भवति पर्व॥

व्याख्या-त्रैराशिकविधौ चतुर्विशत्यधिकं शतं प्रमाणं प्रमाण-राशि कृत्वा सप्तषष्टिक्षपं फलं फलराशि कुर्यात्। कृत्वा चेन्सितैः पर्वभिः गुणं गुणकारं विद्ध्यात्। विधाय चांद्यन राशिना चतुर्वि-शत्यधिकेन शतेन भागे हृते यल्लब्धं ते पर्याया ज्ञातन्याः। यत्पुनः शषमचितष्ठते तस्मिन् (१८३०) अष्टादशशतै स्त्रिशद्धिकैः गुणिते अभिजिदादिशोधने कृते च, सप्तषष्ट्या द्वाषष्ट्रौ गुणितायां यद्भवति तेन भागे हृते यल्लब्धं तावन्ति नक्षत्राणि शुद्धानि। यत्पुनश्शेषं तदक्षं ज्ञातन्यमिति॥

तथा च $\frac{67}{124} \times \frac{167}{167} = \frac{915}{62} = 14\frac{1}{12} = 14\frac{94}{124}$ । वेदाङ्गज्योतिशोक्तः पर्वध्रुवराशिः ज्योतिष्करण्डाकादस्माबुवराशेरनन्य प्रवेति
शोक्तः पर्वध्रुवराशिः ज्योतिष्करण्डाकादस्माबुवराशेरनन्य प्रवेति
शोध्यम् । $14\frac{94}{124}$ इत्येष दिवसात्मकः $14\frac{73}{124}$ इत्येष नक्षत्रात्मक
इति तयोर्भेदः ॥

युगे दशपर्वाणि

युगे पूर्णमासपर्वाणि

1 धनिष्ठायाः पञ्चद्शायां मखायां

- 1 श्रविष्ठायां प्रथमा दर्शः अतः $\frac{124}{124}$ श्रविष्ठा $=_{1}^{9}$.
- $2 (14\frac{73}{124}) \times 2 = 28\frac{146}{124} = 29\frac{22}{124}$ अतः पादोनः भांश इति पर्व आह्यम्. पूर्वाभादः
- 3 (14178)×4=58144 रेनती पर्वभांशः पादोनः इति प्राह्मम्.
- $4_{124}^{73} \times 6 = \frac{6}{124}$ भरणी हेयम्.
- $5_{124}^{73} \times 8 = \frac{88}{124}$ रोहिणी हेयम्.
- $6_{134} \times 10 = \frac{110}{124}$ आर्द्धा ह्यम्.
- 7 134×12=8 आश्रेषा मा-ह्यम्.
- $8_{124}^{73} \times 14 = \frac{30}{124}$ पूर्वफल्गुनी आह्मम्.
- 9 $\frac{73}{124} \times 16 = \frac{52}{124}$ हस्त प्राह्मम्.
- 10* 174 स्वाती त्याज्यम्. 11 184 अनुराधा.

- श्रविष्ठा $=\frac{1}{124}$.

 पौर्णमासीति $14\frac{73}{124}$ चतुर्दश

 नक्षत्राणि पञ्चदशस्य $\frac{73}{124}$ मागेषु पौर्णमासी भवति.

 2 $(14\frac{73}{124}) \times 2 = 28\frac{140}{124} = 2 (14\frac{73}{124}) \times 3 = 43\frac{95}{124}$) अत्र
 - $2 (14\frac{73}{124}) \times 3 = 43\frac{95}{124})$ अत्र पर्वमांशः पादादधिक इति पर्व हेयम् उत्तरफल्गुनी.
 - 3 1724 × 5 = 21127 चित्रा। अत्र दी गताष्ट्रापञ्चशता सङ्गलनीया भांशः 117 पादाद्धिकः.
 - $4_{124}^{73} \times 7 = \frac{15}{124}$ अनूराथा प्रा ह्यम्.
 - $5_{124}^{73} \times 9 = \frac{37}{124}$ मूल. प्राह्मम्.
 - $6_{12\frac{7}{4}} \times 11 = \frac{59}{124}$ उत्तराषाढ आह्यम्.
 - $7_{124}^{73} \times 13 = \frac{81}{124}$ धनिष्ठा. हेयम्.
 - $8_{\frac{73}{124}} \times 15 = \frac{198}{194}$ पूर्वाभाद्र. हे-यम्.
 - $9_{124}^{73} \times 17 = \frac{1}{124}$ अधिनी प्रा-ह्मम्.
 - 10* 28 कृतिका. प्राह्मम्.
 - 11 145 मगशीर्षम् उपादेयम्.

^{*} पर्वमां^{श्}शष एवात्र निर्दिष्टः । हेथोपादेयव्यवस्था पौर्णमासीष्वेव न द

युगे दर्शपर्वाणि	युगे पूर्णमासपर्वाणि
2 118 मूला. 3 124 श्रवण. 4 134 श्रवण. 5 124 श्रतभिषक्. 5 124 उत्तराभाद. 6 134 अश्विनी.	12 1274 पुनर्वसु हेयम्. 13 1894 आश्वेषा हेयम्. 14 1114 पूर्वफल्पुनी हेयम्. 15 137 चित्रा उपादेयम्.
7 1	16 134 विशाखा ,, 17 134 ज्येष्ठा ,, 18 124 पूर्वाषाढा हेयम्. 19 124 श्रवण ,,
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 $\frac{1}{124}$ शतिभषक् ,, 21 $\frac{17}{124}$ रेवती प्राह्मम्. 22 $\frac{39}{124}$ भरणी ,, 23 $\frac{19}{124}$ रोहिणी ,,
$rac{4}{124}$ मूल. $rac{3^2}{124}$ उत्तराषाढा. $rac{5}{124}$ धनिष्ठा. $rac{76}{124}$ पूर्वाभाद्र.	24 194 आद्रा हेयम्. 25 195 पुष्प ,, 26 184 पूर्वफल्गुनी प्राह्मम्. 27 185 हस्त ,,
124 रेवती. 126 भरणी. 124 मुगशीर्षम्. 124 पुनर्वस्रु.	28 $\frac{47}{124}$ स्वाती " 29 $\frac{69}{124}$ अनुराधा हेयम् 30 $\frac{91}{124}$ मूला " 31 $\frac{113}{124}$ उत्तराषाढा "
1 24 अश्लेषा 1 24 पूर्वफल्गुनी. 1 1 24 हस्त.	32 11 शतिमधक् प्राह्मम्. 33 124 उत्तराभाद ,, 34 1554 अधिनी ,, 35 1774 कृतिका हेयम्.
1 ² 4 विशाखा. 1 ² 4 ज्येष्ठा. 1 ² 4 पूर्वाषाढ.	36 124 मगशोर्ष ,, 37 124 पुनर्वपु ,,

युगे दर्शपर्वाणि	युगे पूर्णमासपर्वाणि
38 124 अवण. 39 124 शतिभवक्. 40 114 उत्तराभाद्र. 41 134 भरणि. 42 134 रेपिहणी. 43 154 आदा. 44 178 पुष्ट्य. 45 1194 मघा. 46 1124 उत्तराभाद्वा. 47 124 स्वाती. 48 1124 अनुराधा. 49 1124 स्ल. 50 1124 स्ल. 50 1124 स्ल. 51 1124 अनिष्ठा. 51 1124 अनिष्ठा. 53 1124 अनिष्ठा. 54 1124 अनुराधाद्वा. 55 1124 अनुराधाद्वा. 56 1124 अनुराधाद्वा. 57 1124 अनुराधाद्वा. 58 1124 उत्तराभाद्वा. 59 1124 उत्तराभाद्वा. 59 1124 उत्तराभाद्वा. 59 1124 उत्तराभाद्वा.	38 124 मघा आह्मम् 39 144 उत्तरफल्गुनी आह्मम्. 40 124 चित्रा हेयम्. 41 124 चित्रा हेयम्. 42 124 ज्येष्ठा ,, 43 154 जत्तराषाढा आह्मम्. 44 124 घनिष्ठा ,, 45 124 घनिष्ठा ,, 46 174 देवती हेयम् 47 124 देवती हेयम् 47 124 रोहिणी ,, 48 1154 रोहिणी ,, 49 124 पुर्वफल्गुनी ,, 50 124 स्ताती ,, 51 124 स्ताती ,, 52 124 हस्त हेयम्. 53 124 स्ताती ,, 54 124 अन्याधा हेयम्. 55 124 पूर्वाषाढा आह्मम्. 56 1424 अन्याधा हेयम्. 56 1424 अन्याधा हेयम्. 58 124 उत्तराभाद ,, 59 124 अश्वनी ,, 59 124 अश्वनी ,, 60 124 रोहिणी आह्मम्.
62 <u>193</u> पूर्वाषाढा.	62 144 yea ,,

हेयोपादेयपर्वराशिमुका हेयकारणप्रदर्शनपूर्वकं उपादेयानि र्वाणि विशिष्याह "स्युः पादोर्ध्वम्" इति ॥

स्युः पादोर्घ्यं त्रिपद्यायाः त्रिक्षेकेऽह्वः कृते स्थितिम्। साम्येनेन्दोः स्तृणोऽन्ये तु पश्चकाः पर्व'सम्मताः॥१४॥

पविमत्यध्याहार्यम् । पवं कृते पूर्वस्रोकोक्तप्रकारेण पर्व-इयानयने कृते, इन्दोः चन्द्रस्य स्तृणः नक्षत्रस्य च साम्येन पर-रसमभावेन त्रिपद्यायाः पौर्णमास्याः अहः दिवसस्य पादोर्घ्वं दभागादुत्तरस्मिन् त्रिद्धेके भागे त्रिभागे द्विभागे एकमागे वा द्याः स्थिति प्राप्य स्युः इति पष्टिकायां दृश्यते इत्यर्थः । स्थिता ते वा पाठः । उक्तेभ्यः भांदोभ्यः अन्ये भांद्याः ,जावादिचोदिताः सम्मताः उपादेयपर्वत्वेन सम्मताः शिष्टसम्मता इत्यर्थः । जावा-चोदिता भांद्याः पर्वभांद्याराशौ पष्टिकाद्यिते समालोकनीयाः ॥

नवमी, अष्टाद्शी, पिंड्वशीति याः पर्वसंख्याः जावादिपर्वनक्षत्रदेकायां यथा निर्दिष्टाः तादशसङ्ख्याकेषु पर्वसु पर्वस्रवराशिपद्दियां तथैव समुपलभ्यन्ते। तत्र हि नवमं पौर्णमासीपर्व 1 के अध्विनीतत्रांशयुतं दश्यते । इत्थमेव अष्टादशं दर्शपर्व 1 के आर्द्रानक्षत्रांसंयुतं दश्यते—अध्विनी, आद्रा पूर्वफल्गुनीत्यादि क्रमेण तानि
वादिचोदितानि नक्षत्राणि पश्चशः पश्चशः निर्दिष्टानि । सुधाकरविदिमहाशयादीनां व्याख्यानमत्र केवलं प्रतिभाकौशल्यविलतं, न ग्रन्थकृद्भिप्रेतमिति स्पष्टम् ॥

पर्वध्रवराशिमनुसृत्य गणने कृते द्वादशे पक्षे कियान् पर्व-शो भवति ? ऊनेषु द्वादशपक्षाद्नेषु द्वितीयतृतीयचतुर्थपञ्चम-षु पक्षेषु कियन्तो भाांशास्सम्भवन्तीत्यस्य प्रश्नद्वयस्य शिष्य-पत्ययाय उत्तरमाह "भांशास्स्यः" इति—

भांशास्त्युरष्टकाः कार्याः पश्चद्वादशकोद्धताः। एकादशगुणश्चोनः शुक्केऽर्घं चैन्दवा यदि ॥ १५॥

¹ सम्मिताः—समानमानाः.

पक्षाणां द्वादशके उद्गताः क्रमादागताः भांशाः पर्वध्रवराशिः भागाः अष्टकाः कार्याः स्युः, अष्टौ भवन्तीति ज्ञेया इत्यर्थः । उत्तः द्वादशादूनः पक्षश्चेत् , तत्र पर्वभांशः पकादशगुणो भवति । द्वाभ्यां चतुर्भिः षड्भिरष्टभिर्दशभिर्वा गुणिताः एकादशांशा भवन्तिः त्यर्थः । एतेषु पक्षेषु ऐन्द्वेषु सत्सु चन्द्रसम्बन्धिषु सत्सु, शुक्कः पक्षेषु प्रथमद्वितीयतृतीयादिषु द्वादशादूनेषु पक्षेषु अर्धे चतुर्विशः त्यधिकशतानां नक्षत्रांशानामर्धे च समुपलभ्यते इति वस्तुर्स्थितिः कथनम् ॥-

उदाहरणम्—पर्वभांशस्तावत् $1\frac{1}{2}$ रूपः । अयं राशिः $\frac{1}{2}$ द्वादशेन गुणितः $1\frac{7}{2}$ × $12 = \frac{8}{2}\frac{7}{4}$ = $7\frac{8}{2}$, सप्त नक्षत्राणि अष्टे चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतमागाः—धिनष्ठामावास्याया अनन्तरं या द्वितीया अमावास्या पूर्वभाद्रपदनक्षत्रयुक्ता भवति स पक्षः द्वाद्शादूनः, स च द्वितीयः पक्षः । अतः पर्वराशौ द्विगुणिते $1\frac{8}{2}$ × $2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{4}$ = $1\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{4}$, एकं नक्षत्रं द्वाविंशतिः, चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतभागाः । द्वं तृतीये दशें पक्षाश्चत्वारो भवन्ति । अतः $1\frac{2}{2}$ × $4 = \frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{4}$ = $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{4}$, चतुर्गुणैकादशभांशसमेतं नक्षत्रदयम् । एवं पञ्चमे दशें पद्माशः सम्भवन्ति । अतः $1\frac{2}{2}$ × $6 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{4}$ = $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{4}$, त्रीणि नक्षत्राणि षद्गुणिता एकादश भांशाः ॥

गुक्ते तु प्रथमे राष्ट्र = हिंदे निवास द्वापष्टिश्चार्धे नक्षत्रम्।

पवं द्वितीयायां पौर्णमास्यां 12 × 3=12 = 1+12 = 1+12 = 1+ 62+83, अर्धमधिकम् । पर्वगतमांशेषु पट्टिकानिर्दिष्टेषु परीक्षितेषु, पश्चद्वादशके मांशा अष्टौ समुपलभ्यन्ते । ऊनपक्षेषु मांशा पकादश, द्विगुणिता एकादश ज्यादिगुणिता एकादश वा दृश्यन्ते । शुक्ते पर्वणि चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतभागानां अर्धे द्वाषि मांशाश्च समुपलभ्यन्ते इति यदत्रोक्तं तत् शिष्यप्रत्ययदाद्व्यीयैव । अत्र पश्चद्वादशकेन द्यादिगुणितं पश्चद्वादशकमि सङ्गृद्धते । अपि तु यथा निरेकमितिन्छोकेन बोधितः पर्वमांशः ध्रुवराशिस्तथा भांशितन्छोकेन परामृष्टः भांशः अष्टकक्तपः ऊनपक्षविषयक

एकादशरूपः भांशश्च न ध्रुवराशिः। कवित्सोऽयं न्यूनाधिकदोष-कलुषितः। कविद्षका नवका वा भवन्ति। कविदूनपक्षगतभांशः नैकादशगुणोऽपितु सप्तगुण इति दृश्यते। यत्रैतहृश्यते तत्स्थूलं निर्दिशति "नवकैरिति"। अत्र "पक्षात्;" इति वहृचीयपाठोऽपि ग्राह्यः॥

> पक्षात्पश्चदशाद् र्घं तद्धक्तिमिति निर्दिशेत् । नवभिस्त द्वतों ऽश्चस्स्याद्नांशो द्वचिषकेन तु ॥ नवकैरुद्वतांश्चस्स्याद्नस्तप्तगुणो भवेत् । आवापस्त्वयुजि द्यु स्यात्पौरस्त्ये ऽस्तं गते ऽपरम् ॥ १६॥

पञ्चदशसङ्ख्याकात्पक्षाद्ध्वं तत् अष्टकरूपं पर्वमांशमानं मुक्तं उपभुक्तं गतमिति निर्दिशेत्। तर्हि तत्र पर्वमांशः कीदश इत्यत आह "नविभः इति-अष्टकस्थाने नव मांशा दश्यन्ते इत्यर्थः। कनांशः एकादशरूपः एकादशगुणो वा न भवति, अपि तु द्वर्णधिकः युना दिनेन अधिको भवति॥

(पञ्चद्शपक्षादृर्ध्व) भांशः नवकैः नवसङ्ख्यया नवगुणित-सङ्ख्यया वा उद्गतो भवति । द्वादशपक्षेभ्य ऊनेषु पक्षेषु भांशः समगुणो भवति । तिथिस्सप्तगुणा भवतीत्युक्तेः अतिरिक्ततिथिरूपो भवतीत्यर्थः । अयुजि विषमे शुक्के पक्षे द्योः आवापः प्रक्षेपः कार्यः । पौरस्त्ये चन्द्रेऽस्तं गते दशैं अपरं द्योः आवपनं कार्यामित्यर्थः॥

सप्तिंदो पक्षे मांदाः = $\frac{27 \times 73}{134} = \frac{1971}{124} = 15\frac{111}{124}$.

अष्टाविशे पक्षे भांशः = ${}^2\frac{8\times73}{124}$ = ${}^2\frac{944}{24}$ = $16\frac{99}{124}$. पकोनित्रेशे " = ${}^2\frac{9\times73}{124}$ = ${}^2\frac{11}{2}$ 2 = $17\frac{9}{12}$.

इत्येवं पूर्वस्मादुत्तरः पक्षः एकैकदिवसेनाधिको भवतीति क्षेयम्। एवं शुक्कानन्तरभाविनि दशोंऽपि शुक्कपश्रदिवससङ्ख्यापेक्षया दिना-धेन एकेन दिनेन वाऽधिको भवतीति तत्र अपर आवापो भवतीति क्षेयम्। युगप्रथमशुक्कपश्राद्नन्तरं दशें = \frac{1-2}{1-2} = \frac{1-2}{2} = \frac{1-2}{2}

जावाद्यक्तनक्षत्रसहितेषु पर्वसु भांशस्य पादन्य्नतया पर्वदिन एव यज्ञक्रिया। अन्यत्र तु पर्वसु भांशेषु द्विभागभ्योऽधिकषु चतु-र्दस्यामेवोपवसयं प्रारभ्य प्रतिपदि यज्ञक्रियेत्याह -जावाद्यंशैरिति॥

जावाद्यंशैस्समं विद्यात्पूर्वीर्घे पर्वसूत्तरे । भादानं स्याचतुर्दश्यां द्विभागेभ्योऽधिका यदि ॥ १७॥

जावादिश्लोके पर्वसम्मितनक्षत्रपञ्चकगणो वक्ष्यते । पर्वभांशराशिपट्टिकायां परीक्षितायां अश्विन्याद्वापूर्वफल्गुन्यादिनक्षत्रयुः
क्षेषु पर्वसु पर्वभांशः पादाव्यम इति ज्ञायते । तथा च तेषु पर्वदिवसंघ्वेव पूर्वाधें यज्ञकिया । जावाद्यशानां पर्वपूर्वाधेसमत्वात् पूर्वाधें
च पादांशन्यूनत्वात् यदि पर्वभांशः द्विभागभ्योऽधिको भवति
तस्मिन् पर्वदिने कि तमांशेभ्योऽपि भांशः अधिको भवति वेत्,
तदा चतुर्दश्यां तिथावेव पर्वभांशमादाय उपवस्थारम्मः, उत्तरे
उत्तरास्मिन् दिने प्रतिपदि यज्ञक्रियेत्यर्थः॥

पर्वभांशपिकायां, नवमश्युक्तः अष्टादशो द्र्शः, षिंदुशः पूर्णमासः पञ्चित्रिशो द्र्शः, त्रयक्षत्वारिशः पूर्णमासः, द्वापञ्चाशो द्र्शः, पष्टितमः पूर्णमासः, सप्तमो द्र्शः, पञ्चद्शः पूर्णमासः, चतुर्विशो द्र्शः, द्वाजिशः पूर्णमासः, एकचत्वारिशो द्र्शः, एकोनः पष्टिः पूर्णमासः, अष्टापञ्चाशो द्र्शः, चतुर्थः पूर्णमासः, त्रयोदशो द्र्शः, एकविशः पूर्णमासः, त्रयोदशो द्र्शः, एकविशः पूर्णमासः, प्रयोदशो द्र्शः, एकविशः पूर्णमासः, व्रयोदशो द्र्शः, एकविशः पूर्णमासः,

सप्तचत्वारिंशो दर्शः, पश्चपञ्चाशः पूर्णमासः, द्वितीयो दर्शः, दशमः पूर्णमासः, एकोनर्विशो दर्शः, सप्तर्विशः पूर्णमासः, षद्त्रिशो दर्शः, बतुश्चत्वारिंशः पूर्णमासश्च जावादिक्रमेण सनक्षत्राः। एते पर्व-दिवसाः पर्वकार्यार्हा इति स्पष्टम् । अन्यत्र भांशो द्विभागाधिक इति परिदने यागिकया चतुर्दश्यामुपवसथ इति निरवद्यम्॥

पर्वसमितनक्षत्रपञ्चकानि अश्विन्यादीनि निर्दिशति "जौ-द्राग " इति-

> ¹ जौ ²द्रा ³गः ⁴ख ⁵श्वे ⁶ही ⁷रो ⁸पा-⁹चि ¹⁰म्मू ¹¹ष ¹²ण्यः ¹³सू ¹⁴मा ¹⁵था ¹⁶णः । ¹⁷ रे ¹⁸मृ ¹⁹घा ²⁰स्वा ²¹पोऽ ²²जः ²³कु ²⁴ष्य ²⁵ह ²⁶ज्ये ²⁷ष्टा इत्यृक्षा लिङ्गेः ॥ १८॥

¹जौ-अश्विनी अश्विनी देवता, ²आर्द्रा-रुद्रो देवता, ³पूर्वफल्गुनी भगो देवता, ⁴विशाखा—इन्द्राग्नी देवते, ⁵उत्तरा-पाढा—विश्वेदेवा देवताः, ंउत्तरभाद्रपदं-अहिर्बुध्नयः ग्रोहिणी-भजापतिर्देवता, ⁸आस्रेषा—सर्पा देवताः, ⁹चित्रा—त्वद्या देवता, 10मूलम् -- निर्ऋतिः देवता, 11शतमिषक् वरुणो देवता, 12भर-ण्यः - यमो देवता, 13पुनर्वस् - अदितिर्देवता, 14उत्तरफल्गुनी-अर्थमा देवता, 15अनूराधा—मित्रो देवता, 16श्रवणं—विष्णुर्देवता, 17 रेवती—पूषा देवता, 18 मृगशीर्ष सोमो देवता, 19 मघा — पितरो देवताः, ²⁰स्वाती—वायुर्देवता, ²¹पूर्वाषाढा-आपो देवताः, ²²पूर्वभाद्रपदं—अज एकपाद्देवता, ²³कृत्तिका—अग्निर्देवता, ²⁴पुष्यं—बृहस्पतिर्देवता, ²⁵हस्तः—सविता देवता, ²⁶ज्येष्ठा— इन्द्रो देवता, ²⁷धानिष्ठा—चसवो देवताः॥

जावादिदार्शितानि उपादेयानि पर्वाणि

- नवमी पौर्णमासी ग्रीब अश्विनी.
- 2. अष्टाद्शी अमावास्या 1है। आर्द्रा.
- 3. षड्विशातितमी पौर्णमासी 1 रैन पूर्वफल्गुनी.

- 4. पञ्चित्रशत्तमी अमावास्या 📲 विशाखा.
- त्रिचत्वारिंशत्तमी पौर्णमासी 1 क्रि उत्तराषाढा.
- 6. द्विपञ्चाशत्तमी अमावास्या 🖆 उत्तराभाद्रपदं
- 7. षष्टितमी पौर्णमासी 💤 रोहिणी.
- 8. सप्तमी अमावास्या _मक्षेत्र आऋरेषा.
- 9. पञ्चदशी पौर्णमासी 💤 चित्रा.
- 10. चतुर्विशतितमी अमावस्था 📆 मूलं.
- 11. द्वात्रिंशत्तमी पौर्णमासी 11/4 शताभिषक्.
- 12. एकचत्वारिंशत्तमी अमावास्या ने अस्ति।
- 13. एकोनपञ्चारात्तमी पौर्णमासी 🏰 पुनर्वसू.
- 14. अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमी अमावास्या 124 उत्तरफल्गुनी.
- 15. चतुर्थी पौर्णमासी 🛂 अनूराधा.
- 16. त्रयोदशी अमावास्या 124 श्रवणं.
- 17. एकविंशतितमी पौर्णमासी 124 रेवती.
- 18. त्रिंशत्तमी अमावास्या 💤 सृगशीर्षम्.
- 19. अष्टात्रिशत्तमी पौर्णमासी 124 मघा.
- 20. सप्तचत्वारिशत्तमी अमावास्या रै स्वाती.
- 21. पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमी पौर्णमासी 🏰 पूर्वाषाढा.
- 22. द्वितीया अमावास्या 👬 पूर्वभाद्रपदं.
- 23. दशमी पौर्णमासी 124 कृत्तिका.
- 24. पकोनविंशी अमावास्या 24 पुष्यं.
- 25. सप्तविशत्तमी पौर्णमासी 124 हस्त.
- 26. षद्त्रिशत्तमी अमावास्या 124 ज्येष्ठा.
- 27. चतुश्चत्वारिशत्तमी पौर्णमासी देश धनिष्ठा.

नक्षत्राणि प्रत्येकं चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतभागेषु विभक्तानि। सोऽयं भागः अंशशब्देन व्यवह्रियते। पर्वगतभाशाब्देन व्यवह्रियः माणा नक्षत्रभागा एत एवांशाः। दिनमेकं 603 कलात्मकं, तिथि रेका 593 कलात्मका, चन्द्रस्य एकनक्षत्रभोगकालक्ष्य 610 कलात्मक इत्येष्ट्रे पक्ष्यते। कलाञ्चानं तिथिनक्षत्रानयनायावश्यकम्।

अतः अंशस्थाने कलावतरणं सूर्याचन्द्रमसोर्योगोद्धरणोपायं चाह-"कार्याः' इति—

कार्या मांशाष्टकस्थाने कला एकोनविंशतिः। ऊनस्थाने द्विसप्ततीरुद्धरेद्युक्तसम्भवे॥ १९॥

"भांशास्त्युः" इति स्ठोके पक्षद्वादशके भांशा अष्टका भव-न्तीत्युक्तम्। तत्स्थाने एकोनविंशतिः कल्याः कर्तुं शक्याः। द्वाद-शद्वादशगुणोनपक्षेषु वा शुक्कपक्षेषु, युक्तसम्भवे योगेन युक्तयोः सूर्याचन्द्रमसोस्सम्भवे, योगसम्भवे इति यावत्। तत्र योगसूच-कान् द्विसप्ततीर्भाशान् सूर्याचन्द्रमसोस्संकलितान् द्विसप्ततिभां-शान् उद्धरेत्। द्विसप्ततिभांशसम्भवे योगो जात इति श्रेयमिति भावः। इदं च वस्तुस्थितिकथनं न तु कल्पना, न वा विधिः। तथाहि—

पकस्मिन्पक्षे चन्द्रः $14 \frac{123}{123}$ नक्षत्राणि चरतीति पूर्वमेवोक्तम्। अतो द्वादशपक्षेषु ($14\frac{123}{123} \times 12 = 175\frac{123}{123}$ नक्षत्राणि चरति। अथ वा युगगतचतुर्विशस्यधिकशतपक्षेषु चन्द्रः $67 \times 27 = 1809$ नक्षत्राणि चरति। अतः द्वादशपक्षेषु $\frac{1809}{123} \times 12 = 175\frac{123}{123}$ नक्षत्राणि चरतीति तदेव छक्ष्यते। एते अष्टौ भांशाः द्विर्द्धादशपक्षेषु पोडश ($\frac{123}{123}$) भवन्ति। त्रिद्धादशपक्षेषु ($\frac{23}{123}$) चतुर्विशतिर्भवन्ति। इत्थमेव चतुर्द्धादशादिपक्षेषु क्षेयम् ॥

पतादशमांशाष्ट्रकस्थाने पकोनविंशतिः कार्या इत्युक्तमत्र।

अत्रोपपत्तिः—

चन्द्रस्य एकनक्षत्रभोगकालः सप्तकलाविशिष्टमेकं दिनं भवति । अतः 175 नक्षत्रोपभोगकालः 175 दिनानि $+175\times7$ कलाश्च=175 दिनानि 1225 कलाः एकं दिनं 603 कलात्मकमिति हेतोः 1225 कलाः= $\frac{173}{603}$ =2 दिनानि 19 कलाश्च भवन्ति । अतः पक्षद्वादशके चन्द्रः 175 नक्षत्राणि 177 दिनेषु 19 कलासहितेषु चरतित्युक्तं भवति । अतश्च पक्षद्वादशके कलीकृता भांशाः 19 इति स्पष्टम् । यदत्र 175 दिनेभ्योऽधिकं कलीकृता भांशाः 19 इति स्पष्टम् । यदत्र 175 दिनेभ्योऽधिकं

दिनद्वयं तत् हेयदिनमिति च श्रेयम् । तच "यु हेयम्" इति स्रोकेनोक्तम् । पक्षद्वादशके कलीकृताः भांशशेषाः 19.

द्वादशकद्वये $19 \times 2 = 38$.

द्वादशकत्रये 19×3=57 इत्यासूहनीयम्।

नात्र भांशाप्टकस्थाने समुद्रता एकोनविंशतिः कलाः भांशाप्टकस्थाने समुद्रता एकोनविंशतिः कलाः भांशाः वक्षत्रभागा इति भ्रमितव्यम् । कलाः दिवसभागाः । भांशाः नक्षत्रभागा इति कलाभांशौ भिन्नौ । चन्द्रः 610 कलापरिमितकालेन एकं भं भ्रमित । अत एकं भांशं चरितुं भिन्नै=4114=4-9×8 इन्दुरपेक्षते । अष्टांशान् चरितुं 4.9+8=39.2 कलापरिमितकालमपेक्षत इति वोध्यम् । यद्त्र "अष्टकाशब्देन चत्वारि गृह्यन्ते" इति सुधाकरिद्वेदिमहाशयेन सङ्ख्यापरत्वमुक्तं, तद्रन्थकृदाशयं न पुष्णातीति बोध्यम् ।

ऊनस्थानेषु विषमेषु शुक्कपक्षेषु द्विसप्ततेरुद्धार इत्थं भवति । अमावास्यायां नक्षत्रमण्डले कुत्र चिन्नक्षत्रे मिलितौ सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ द्वासप्ततिभागेषु विभक्ते मण्डलपरिधौ प्रतीपं सञ्चरत इति भावयामः । तथा सञ्चरन्तौ तौ भाविन्या अमावा-स्यायाः पूर्वमेव यत्र परिधिभागे सङ्गतौ भवतः, तत्स्थानं योग-स्थानामित्युच्यते, सङ्गमश्च योग इत्यभिधीयते । चन्द्रः युगगतासु 1860 तिथिषु 67 भगणान् चरति । सूर्यस्तु तास्वेच तिथिषु ५ भगणान् चरति । एकेन भभ्रमणेन सम्पूर्णे नक्षत्रमण्डले एकवारं चारः कृतो भवति । 1860 तिथिषु 67 भगणान् चरन् चन्द्रः 5भगणान् चरन् सूर्यश्च एकस्यां तिथौ न्राहर्वेण, न्हाहरू भगणभागान् चरतः, तदित्थं यावता कालेन चन्द्रः परिधौ 67 भागान् चरित तावता कालेन सूर्यः 5 भागान् चरतित्युक्तं भवति। तौ साकं 67+5=72 भागान् चरत इति चोक्तं भवति। प्रतीपं भ्रमतोः तयोः भ्रमणभागाः द्वासप्ततिभागेषु विभक्तं मण्डलं यदा पूर्ण कुर्वन्ति, तदा खलु योगः सम्भवति । प्रतीपसञ्चारेण यान् पञ्च-भागान् सूर्यः क्रमते, तेषां पूरणाय चन्द्रेण दशभागाः सञ्चरणीया

भवन्ति । मण्डलपूर्ये तेन दशमागेषु कृतेषु सूर्यकृताः पश्चमागाः शोधिताश्चेत् पश्चमागादिशाष्यन्ते । एते च 67 मागैः सङ्गलिताः 67+5=72 मागा भूत्वा मण्डलं पूर्णं कुर्वन्ति । एतत्परिमाषा च चन्द्रचारमागाः—सूर्यचारमागाः +2 सूर्यचारमागा इति । (Moon's longitude—Sun's longitude+2 Sun's longitude=Moon's longitude+Sun's longitude). एत एव दिसप्तिमागा अत्र स्रोकस्योत्तराधें निर्दिष्टा इति क्षेयम्। यस्मिन् शुक्कपक्षे तयोस्सश्चारमागाः द्वासप्तिर्भवन्ति, तद्वा योगो द्वारः करणीय इति मावः॥

उद्घारक्रमश्चेत्थं ज्योतिष्करण्डे दर्शितः-(प 200, पद्यसं291-3.)
अयणाणं सम्बन्धे रिवसोमाणं तु वे हि य जुगम्मि ।
जं हवइ भागलद्धं वद्दृद्या तित्तया होन्ति ॥ २९१ ॥
वावत्ततरीपमाणो फलरासी इव्छिते उ जुगमे ए ।
इव्छियवद्दवायंपि य इच्छं काऊण आणे हि ॥ २९२ ॥
जं भव इ भागलद्धं तं इच्छं निहिसाहि सब्बत्था ।
सेसेवि तस्स भए फलरासिस्साए सिग्धम् ॥ २९३ ॥

छाया-

अयनानां सम्बन्धे रविसोमयोः तु द्वाभ्यां च युगे।
यद्भवति भागलन्धं व्यतिपातास्तावत्का भवन्ति ॥
द्वासप्ततिः प्रमाणं फलराशिः ईप्सिते तु युगमेदे।
ईप्सितव्यतिपातमपि च ईप्सितं कृत्वा आनय॥
यद्भवति भागलन्धं तदीप्सितं निर्दिश सर्वत्र।
शेषेऽपि तस्य भेदे फलराशिनाऽऽनय शिव्रम्॥ २९३॥

अत्र मलयागिर्याचार्यव्याख्या—

"इह सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ स्वकीयेऽयने वर्तमानौ यत्र परस्परं व्यतिपततः स कालो व्यतिपातः। तत्र रविसोमयोः युगे युगमध्ये यानि अयनानि, तेषां परस्परं सम्बन्धे एकत्र मेलने कृते द्वभ्यां भागो हियते। हृते च भागे यद्भवति भागलब्धं तावन्तः तावत्प्रमाणाः

युगे व्यतिपाता भवन्ति । स च भागलव्धराशिः द्वासप्ततिप्रमाणः। तथा हि—सूर्यस्यायनानि दश चन्द्रस्यायनानां चतुर्स्तिश्वादाधिकं शतम् । तयोरेकत्र मेलने जातं चतुश्चत्वारिशद्धिकं शतं, 144 तस्य द्वाभ्यां भागो हियते, लव्धा द्वासप्ततिरेव । तावत्प्रमाणा युगमध्ये व्यतिपाताः । साम्प्रतमीप्सितव्यतिपातानयनाय करणमाह—ईप्सितं विवक्षिते युगभेदे युगविशेषे इच्छां ईप्सितविपाताविषयां कृत्वा ईप्सितं व्यतिपातमप्यानय । कथमित्याह—तत्र यद्भवति भागेन द्वासप्तत्यादिभागहारेण लव्धं तत् तत्सङ्ख्यं ईप्सितं व्यतिपातं निर्दिशेत् । तेषामि युगभेदान् मुहूर्तादिकपान् फल्र राशिना (फल्ररासिस्स इति तृतीयार्थे षष्टी) द्वासप्ततिलक्षणेन शिवमानय इति गाधार्थः॥

- (१) सम्प्रति भावना क्रियते यदि—द्वासप्ततिसङ्ख्यैर्व्यतिपातैः चतुर्विशत्यधिकं पर्वशतं लभ्यते। तत एकस्मिन् व्यतिपाते किल्लभामह इति राशित्रयस्थापना— 12.4×1 = 15% शेषस्य पञ्चदशमि-पूर्णने तिथिः— 5% × 15=10% अत्र शेषस्य त्रिशता गुणने मुहूर्ताः = 00×30 = 25 तत आगतम्। एकस्मिन्पर्वणि, दशसु तिथिषु च गतासु एकादश्यां पञ्चविशतिमुहूर्तेषु प्रथमः व्यतिपातः समाप्त इति॥
- (२) . एवं पञ्चमव्यतिपातानयनम् $-\frac{124\times5}{72}=\frac{920}{73}=8\frac{44}{72}=8$ पर्वाणि $(\frac{44\times15}{72})=9$ तिथयः $(\frac{12}{72}\times30)=5$ मुद्धर्ताः इति ।
- (३) व्यतिपाते चन्द्रनक्षत्रानयनम्—यदि 72 व्यतिपातैः 67 चन्द्रभगणाः, तत एकस्पिन्व्यतिपाते $\frac{0.7 \times 1}{7.2}$ एतच्च नक्षत्रकरणा $\frac{1.830}{67}$ सङ्ख्यया गुण्यते । ततश्च $\frac{0.7 \times 1 \times 1830}{7.2 \times 0.7} = \frac{2.0485}{8045} = 25 \frac{807}{804}$ आगतम् । श्रवणात्पञ्चिवेशं पूर्वाषाढानक्षत्रम्—एवं पञ्चमव्यतिपाते, $\frac{0.7 \times 5}{7.2} \times \frac{1.830}{67} = \frac{1.4385}{804} = 17\frac{607}{804}$. आगतम् । श्रवणात्सप्तदशं पूर्व फल्गुनीनक्षत्रम् । अत्र जैनानां ज्योतिष्करण्डकाले उत्तरायणं श्रवण दक्षिणायनं पुष्ये च।भूदिति पूर्णिमान्तो मासश्चेति सम्प्रदायः । श्रवः श्रवणाच्चान्द्रनक्षत्राण्यानीयन्ते । पुष्यात्सूर्यनक्षत्राणि । किंच नक्षः

त्राणि विषमक्षेत्राणि कृत्वा विविधानि नक्षत्रशोधनानि क्रियन्ते । तत्प्रकारः ज्योतिष्करण्व्डयाख्यानादेवावगन्तव्यः। अत्र स्थृलगण-नेन दिङ्मात्रप्रदर्शनं कृतम्॥

एवं सूर्यनक्षत्रानयनं च-

72 व्यतिपातैः 5 सूर्यभगणास्सम्भवन्ति अत एकस्मिन्व्यति-पाते $\frac{5 \times 1 \times 1820}{72 \times 67} = \frac{1525}{504} = 1\frac{23}{504}$ द्याभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यां किञ्चिद्नम्। अतः पुष्याद्दितीयं मघेति । सूर्यः मघायामासीत्-पवं पञ्चम व्यति-पाते— $\frac{5 \times 5 \times 1880}{72 \times 67} = \frac{7625}{803} = 9\frac{383}{863}$. आगतं पुष्याद्दशममनूराधा नक्षत्रम् एतत्सर्वं "सूर्यक्षमागा"निति स्रोके स्वष्टीकरिष्यामः। अत्र 🚉 इति व्यतिपातयोगध्रुवरिशः एकादिसङ्ख्याभि गुणितः <mark>पकादिब्यतिपातपर्व-तिथि-मुद्दूर्तानि ददातीति बोध्यम् ॥</mark>

व्यतिपातधुवराशिपट्टिका.

व्यतिपातः

ति. प. म्. 1 124 × 1=31 1, 10, 25 $2\frac{124}{72} \times 2 = \frac{62}{18} =$ 6, 20 2, 15 3 124×3=13 = 5. 13, 10 4 124×4=124 = 6. 5 9, $5\frac{124}{79} \times 5 = \frac{155}{18} =$ 0 5, $6 \frac{124}{73} \times 6 = \frac{31}{3} \times 1 = 10$ 25 0. $7 \stackrel{124}{\sim} \times 7 = \frac{31}{18} \times 7 = 12$ 20 $8\frac{124}{72} \times 8 = \frac{31}{18} \times 8 = 13$ 11, 15 7, $9 \, \frac{124}{75} \times 9 = \frac{31}{2} = 15,$ 10 10 $\frac{12.4}{72} \times 10 = \frac{31}{9} \times 5 = 17$,

इत्थमपराण्यपि व्यतिपातपर्वाणि आद्विसप्ततितमान्तं स्वयमाने-यानि । अत्र व्यतिपातद्वयान्तरं 25 तिथयः पञ्चमुद्दूर्ता इत्यपि वोध्यम्॥

पर्वातिथिषु नक्षत्रानयनोपायमाह "तिथिमेका" इति— तिथिमेकादशाम्यस्तां पर्वभांशसमन्विताम् । विभज्य भसमूहेन तिथिनक्षत्रमादिशेत् ॥ २०॥

कळीकृतैः पर्वभांशैः पर्वध्वयाशिगतैः समन्वितां युक्तं तिर्थि—पर्वतिर्थि, (अर्थात् पर्वतिथिकलाः) एकादरासङ्ख्या अभ्यस्तां गुणितां कृत्वा भसमूहेन नक्षत्रसम्मितकलासमूहेन विभज्य यहान्धं लभ्यते सैव सङ्ख्या अतीतपर्वनक्षत्रात् ईप्सित पर्वनक्षत्रं द्योतयताति आदिशेत्-वोधयेदित्यर्थः। तदित्थं युगादितः प्रथमे पर्वणि भादानं क्रियते। " इयंशो भशेषः " इति समविशे ंश्लोके भरोषः चतुर्दशदिवसान्ते 228 कला इति वक्ष्यते । तिथि-ं कलाः 593 👯 इति च ज्ञायते। तथा च भिन्नांशं त्यक्ता पर्वमांशकलाः 593 + 230=823. एतदेकादशाभिगुणित 823×11=9053 कलाः भवन्ति। एतत् 610 मितैकनक्षत्र-कलाभिविंभक्तं १९१३ = 14११. चतुर्दशनक्षत्राणि गतानि पश्च दशनक्षत्रं (है। है) कलाभिदिशप्टाभिस्स्चितं वर्तमाननक्षत्रं भवति। धनिष्ठातः गतपर्वनक्षत्रात् पञ्चदशी मघा भवति । अतः प्रथम पर्वनक्षत्रं मघेति वोध्यम्. एवं स्थूलिदिशा प्रतिपर्व गतपर्वनक्षत्रात् पञ्चदशं नक्षत्रं पर्वनक्षत्रं भवतीति ज्ञेयम्। अत्रेयमुपपत्तिः, तिथे रेकाद्शमिर्गुणन एकादशतिथिसङ्ख्या लभ्यते । तदुपरि 230 कलानां एकादशामिर्गुणने 593 कलाभिर्विभजनेन $\frac{23.0 \times 11}{50.3} = \frac{250}{50.3}$ = 4 1 5 वतस्रः तिथयः पञ्चम्यास्तिथेः 1 5 कि भागाश्च लभ्यन्ते तथा च चतुर्दशतिथयः पूर्णाः पञ्चद्शी ऊना लभ्यते । प्रतिति पकैकं नक्षत्रमिति पञ्चद्रयां पञ्चद्रां नक्षत्रं वर्तमानं लभ्यते इति दिक्। तिथिकलाः 593 है ; सावनदिनकलाः 603; नक्षत्रदिनकला 610 इति विशेषः॥

जैनप्राफ्रिया चात्रेत्थं दृश्यंत काललोकप्रकाशे—(प. 114) नक्षत्राणां परावर्तं चन्द्रसम्बन्धिनामथ । त्रुमहे प्रत्यहोरात्रं सूर्यसंवन्धिनामपि ॥ ९५॥

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भवत्यभिजिद्दारम्भो युगस्य प्रथमक्षणं ।
अस्य प्वांक्तशीतांशुभोगकाळादनन्तरम् ॥ ९६ ॥
अवणं स्यात्तस्य चेन्दुभोगकाळव्यतिकमे ।
धनिष्ठेत्येवमादीनि श्रेयानि निख्ळान्यिप ॥ ९७ ॥
अथेन्दुना भुज्यमानमहोरात्रे विविक्षिते ।
इष्टे तिथौ च नक्षत्रं ज्ञातुं करणमुच्यते ॥ ९८ ॥
यस्मिन्दिने चन्द्रयुक्तं नक्षत्रं ज्ञातुमिष्यते ।
तस्माद्दिनात्प्रागतीतपर्वसङ्ख्यायुगादितः ॥
गुण्यते पञ्चद्शाभिः ततः प्रागीप्सितात्तिथेः ।
तिथीनतीतान्सत्पर्वसत्कांस्तत्र नियोजयेत् ॥
अतीतावमरात्रोना द्वयशीत्या ह्वियतेऽथ सा ।
ळब्धमंशास्त्र ये शेषास्तानूर्ध्वाधो न्यसेत्कमात् ॥

इत्यतीतनक्षत्रशोधनप्रकारपूर्वकं आह—
"यथा युगस्य प्रथमे वर्षे दशसु पर्वसु।
अतिकान्तेषु पञ्चम्यां किं नक्षत्रं निशापतेः॥
याऽत्रातीतपर्वसङ्ख्या वर्तते दशलक्षणा।
तस्यां पञ्चदशझायां पञ्चाशं जायते शतम्॥
पञ्चम्यां पृष्टमिति चत्वारस्तिथयो गताः।
ततश्चतुष्टयं तत्र योजनीयं मनस्विमिः॥
चतुःपञ्चाशदधिकं शतं स्याद्राशिरेष च।
हीनो द्वाभ्यामवमाभ्यां द्विपञ्चाशं भवेच्छतम्॥
तस्य द्वयशीत्या भागे यद्र्पमेकमवाप्यते।
तदूष्वं न्यस्यते शेषां सप्तति च न्यसेदधः॥"

तथा च $10 \times 15 + 4 - 2 = 152$. $152 \div 82 = 1\frac{70}{82}$.

अत्र समत्यां सप्तविशत्या भक्तायां 🛂 = २५५ षोडश शिष्यन्ते अतः श्रवणतः षोडशं नक्षत्रं मघा इति मघा तिथिनक्षत्रं भवति ।

स्वैक षष्ट्रयंशे द्युगणे तिथिर्भमार्कं नवाहतेऽक्ष्यकैः। दिग्रसभागैस्सप्तभिकनं शशिमं धनिष्ठाद्यम्॥ इति

पितामहसिद्धान्तोंकः नक्षत्रांनयनोपायः। अस्यार्थः—द्युगणे दिन-समूहे युगादितः सङ्ख्याते एकषष्ट्यंशे कृते अक्ष्यकैः 122 सङ्ख्य-याविभक्ते नवभिर्गुणिते च तिथौ अर्कस्य नक्षत्रं द्योतयतीत्यर्थः। तथैव द्युगणे विक भागैक्षनिते धानिष्ठानक्षत्राद्।रभ्य शशिनः तिथि नक्षत्रं भवतीत्यर्थः॥

सूर्यः युगे पञ्चवारं 27 नक्षत्रेषु चरति. युगदिनानि च 1830 अतः ;—

$$\frac{27 \times 5 \times 3}{1830} = \frac{9 \times 3}{122} = \frac{3}{122} = \frac{3}{122}$$

(ii) चन्द्रः युगे 27×67 नक्षत्रपर्यायान् करोति. अत $\frac{27 \times 67 \times 3}{1830} = \frac{603 \times 3}{610} = 3$ = अहर्गण $= \frac{7}{610} = 3$ = चन्द्रनक्षत्रम्.

(iii) अहर्गणश्च = $\frac{2 \times 366}{5} \times 366$. माघशुक्कप्रतिपदादिः। द्वाभ्यामूनदशककालः पञ्चवर्षात्मकयुगारम्भकाल इत्यनेन स्पष्टमुक्तं भवति.

जैनाः नक्षत्राणि विषमक्षेत्राणि कुर्वन्ति. कानि चित् अपा-र्थक्षेत्राणि, कानि चित्सार्थक्षेत्राणि, कानि चिच्च समक्षेत्राणि कृत्वा ते नक्षत्रानयनं कुर्वन्ति. अतोऽत्र तेषां गणितं चेदाङ्गज्यौतिषा-द्भित्रम्.

तिथिनक्षत्रादानाय अपेक्षिताः कलाः निरूपयति "याः पर्वेति"—

"याः पर्वभादानकलास्तासु सप्तगुणा तिथिः। उक्ता¹ तासां विजानीयात्तिथिभादानिकाः कलाः॥ याः पर्वभादानकलास्तासु सप्तगुणां तिथिम्। प्राक्षिपेत् तत्समूहं तु विद्याद्भादानिकाः कलाः॥ २१॥

¹ युक्ता इति पाठान्तरम्.

याः पर्वनक्षत्रानयनाय कलाः पूर्वमुक्ताः तासु तिथ्यानयनाय ससप्तकाः दिनमानकलाः श्रेयाः।ताः 603+7=610 कलाः तिथिनक्षत्रादानिकाः कलाः इति श्रेयमित्यर्थः। द्वितीयस्रोकोऽत्र वहुच्याटः। पर्वभादानकलासु सप्तकलाः दिनसंख्यासुगुणाः मिलिताः करणीयाः। एवं 603+7=610 कलाः एकैकतिर्थि समर्पयन्तीति श्रेयमित्यर्थः॥

पर्वभांशाः कळीकृताः 610 संख्यया भक्ताः तिथि समर्पय-न्तीति यावत्॥

चान्द्रनक्षत्रज्ञानोपाय उक्तः। सूर्यनक्षत्रज्ञानोपायश्च वक्ष्यत। सूर्यस्तावत्कदा कस्यां तिथौ निष्ठां प्राप्नोतीति प्रश्ने कृते तद्ज्ञानो-पायमाह—" अतीत" इति—

> "अतीतपर्वभागेस्यः शोधयेत् द्विगुणां तिथिम्। तेषु मण्डलभागेषु तिथिनिष्ठां गतो रविः"॥ २२॥

अतीतपर्वभागिभ्यः गतेभ्यः पर्वमण्डलमागेभ्यः द्विगुणां तिथि तिथिद्वयसमदिवससङ्ख्यां शोधयेत्-अपनयेत्। शोधने च यानि शिष्टानि दिनमण्डलानि तेषु वर्तमानस्सूर्यः तिथिनिष्ठां-पञ्चदशीति-थिसंबन्धं गतो भवतीत्यर्थः॥

अत्र सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ प्रत्येकं युगे पर्वणि वा कित मण्डलानि वरत इति ज्ञेयम् "ऋषेः द्वाषष्टिहीनं स्यात्" इति चन्द्रस्य युगे मण्डलानि 1830-62=1768 इति वक्ष्यते। इदं ज्योतिष्करण्डे स्पष्टमुक्तम् (प. 231 पद्य. 327 – 329)—

सत्तरससए पुण्णे अद्वहे चेव मंडले चरइ। चन्दो जुगेण नियमा सूरो अद्वारस उ तीसे॥ सप्तदशहाते पूर्णे अष्टपष्टचिके चैव मण्डले चरति। चन्द्रो युगेन नियमात्सूर्यो अष्टादश त्रिशस॥ चन्द्रः युगे अष्टषष्ट्यधिकानि सप्तद्शशतानि मण्डलानि चरति। सूर्यस्तु त्रिंशद्धिकानि अष्टाद्शशतानि मण्डलानि चर-तीत्पर्थः—

तेरस य मण्डलाइं तेरस सत्तद्वी चेव भागा य । अयणेण चरइ सोमो नक्खत्तेणद्धमासेणम् ॥ त्रयोदरा च मण्डलानि त्रयोदरासप्तपष्टि चैव भागांश्च। अयनेन चरति सोमः नाक्षत्रेणार्धमासेन ॥

यदि चतुर्स्त्रिशद्धिकेनायनशतेन सप्तदशशतान्यष्ट्रषष्टिसिहतानि मण्डलानि लभ्यन्ते तदा एकेनायनेन किमिति $-\frac{1768\times1}{134}$ = $13\frac{17}{17}$ मण्डलानि ।

चोह्स य मण्डलाई विसिद्धिभागाय सोलस हवेजा।
मासद्धेण उडुवई एत्तियमित्तं चरइ खेत्तम्॥
चतुर्दश च मण्डलानि द्वाषिष्टभागाश्च षोडश भवेयुः।
मासार्धेन उडुपितः एतावन्मात्रं चरित क्षेत्रम्॥

यदि चतुर्विशत्यधिकेन पर्वशतेन सप्तद्शशतान्यष्ट्रषष्ट्याधिकानि मण्डलानां लभ्यन्ते तदैकेन पर्वणा किमिति $\frac{1708\times1}{124}=14\frac{18}{12}$ मण्डलानि । एवं सूर्यस्यापि (243, पद्य 343)

स्रस्स वि नायव्वो संगण अयणेण मण्डलिवभागो। अयणंमि उ जे दिवसा रूपहिए मण्डले हवइ॥ स्र्यस्यापि ज्ञातव्यः स्वकेनायनेन मण्डलविभागः। अयने तु ये दिवसा रूपाधिके मण्डले भवति॥

सूर्यस्य स्वकीयमयनमपेक्ष्य तस्मिन् तस्मिन् मण्डले तस्य पर्वणः परिसमाप्तिहेतुता अवधारणिया इति। तत्रार्यते शोधिते सति ये दिवसा उद्धारिता वर्तन्ते तत्सङ्ख्ये रूपाधिके मण्डले तदीप्सितं पर्व परिसमाप्तं भवतीति वेद्यम्। इह यत्पर्व कस्मिन् मण्डले समाप्तमिति ज्ञातुमिष्टं तत्सङ्ख्या भ्रियते। सा पञ्चदशमिगुण्यते। गुणयित्वा रूपाधिका क्रियते। ततस्तंमं वन्तः अवमरात्राः पात्यन्ते। ततः ज्यशीत्यधिकेन शतेन भागः CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

पति । भागे कृते यह्नभ्यते तान्ययनानि ज्ञातव्यानि । या पश्चा-दिवससङ्ख्या अवतिष्ठते तद्दन्तिमे मण्डले विवक्षितं पर्व समाप्त-मिति ज्ञेयम् । उदाहरणम् — कस्मिन्मण्डले सूर्यः प्रथमं पर्व समा-पयतीति । पर्व एकं । तत्पश्चदशिभर्गुण्यते ॥

- (1) नात्रावमरात्रः। रूपाधिकं क्रियते. तथा च 1×15+1 =16; षोडरेा मण्डले स्थितो रविः प्रथमं पर्व समापयतीति।
- (2) एवं चतुर्थं पर्व कस्मिन्मण्डले इति? $4\times15=60$. एकः अवसरात्रः संभवतीति एकः पात्यते। 60-1=59. रूपाधिकं क्रियते. जातं षष्टिः 59+1=60. षष्टितमे मण्डले पर्व रिवस्समापयतीति ॥

पर्व पञ्चविंशतितमपर्वजिञ्चासायाम्— $25 \times 15 = 375$

6 अवमरात्राः पात्यन्ते, 375-6=369. १६१=२१३३ अत्र हे अयने द्वाभ्यां सूच्येते। ज्ञेषाः त्रीणि रूपाधिकानि क्रियन्ते। जातानि चत्वारि। दक्षिणायनोत्तरायनरूपायनद्वयानन्तरं दक्षिणायने चतुर्थे मण्डले 25 तमं पर्व समाप्तमिति॥

एवं 124 तमपर्वजिज्ञासायाम्—

 $124 \times 15 = 1830$ रूपाधिक्ये, 1831 ज्यशीत्यधिकेन शतेन भागे $\frac{1831}{183} = 10_{183}$ दश अयनानि गतानि एकस्मिन्मण्डले पर्व समाप्तमिति ॥

तिथिद्वयपातनोपपत्तिश्चेत्थम्-

युगस्य 1830 दिवसेषु चन्द्रः 1860 तिथीः करोति । अतः 1860 तिथयः=1830 दिवसाः। अतः एका तिथिः= $\frac{1888}{1888}$ दिव-

ति ति सिसमा = $\frac{124}{124}$ = $(1-\frac{2}{124})$ तिथिदिवससमा = $(\frac{124-2}{124})$ तिथिदिवससमा = $(\frac{124-2}{124})$ तिथिदिवससमा = $(\frac{124-2}{124})$ तिथिदिवससमाः । = $14\frac{47}{62}$ दिवससमाः । = $14\frac{47}{62}$ दिवससमाः ॥

अत्र $15\frac{(124-2)}{124}$ भिन्नराशौ पर्वभागेभ्यः तिथिद्वयपातनं स्पष्टं हश्यते । चतुर्विशत्यधिकशतपर्वसु $\frac{124\times15(124-2)}{124}=15(124-2)$ स्पष्टतरमिति सर्वमनवद्यम् ॥

मण्डलभागविषयस्तावदित्थं ज्ञेयः— सूर्यः एकस्मिन्पर्वणि 16 मण्डलानि चरति। एकस्यां तिथौ $\frac{16}{18}$ मण्डलानि चरति। $14\frac{47}{18}$ तिथिसमिदवसेषु $\frac{16}{18} \times \frac{15 \times 61}{62} = \frac{879}{18} = 15\frac{49}{18}$, पञ्चदशमण्डलानि चरित्वा षोडशमण्डलस्य $\frac{49}{18}$ भागेषु वर्तते इति पञ्चदशतिथिनिष्ठत्वं व्यक्तम् ॥

इदानीं विषुवत्पक्षतिथ्यानयनमाह 'विषुवत्' इति— विषुवन्तं द्विरम्यस्य रूपोनं षड्गुणीकृतम् । पक्षा यद्धं पक्षाणां तिथिस्स विषुवान्स्मृतः ॥ २३॥ विषुवत् तद्धणं द्वाम्यां रूपहीनं तु षड्गुणम् । यञ्जब्धं तानि पर्वाणि तद्धं सा तिथिर्भवेत् ॥ तृतीया नवमी चैव पौर्णमासी त्रयोद्शी । षष्ठी च विषुवान् प्रोक्तः द्वाद्श्यां द्शमं भवेत् ॥ (इति वर्ष्ट्रचपाटः)

ईिप्सितिविषुवत्संख्यां द्विरभ्यस्य-द्विगुणां कृत्वा, द्विगुणितः संख्यायाः रूपं एकं ऊनं कृत्वा-एकं अपनीय, ततः शिष्टां संख्यां षड्गुणां कृत्वा या संख्या लभ्यते सा संख्या युगादितः पक्षाः पक्षसंख्या भवति। पक्षसंख्यायां अर्धे विषुवित्तिर्थिभवतीत्यर्थः। उक्तं च काललोकप्रकाशे (74—78॥

पञ्चद्शमुहूर्तात्मा रजनी दिवसोऽपि च।
यत्र तुल्यावुमौ स्यातां स कालो विषुवं स्मृतम्॥
तत्प्रत्ययनमेकैकं तानि युगे दश।
याम्यायनस्य पञ्चौजान्येषु स्युर्मासि कार्तिके॥

समानि माधवे मासि पञ्च सौम्यायनस्य च। तृतीयायां तिथौ षट्सु व्यतिकान्तेषु पर्वसु ॥ रोहिणीचन्द्रनक्षत्रे विषुवं प्रथमं भवेत्। पर्वाण्यष्टादशातीत्य नवम्यां वासवोडुनि ॥ द्वितीयं विषुवं प्रोक्तं युगे तीर्थकरादिभिः। त्रिंशत्पर्वातिक्रमे च पञ्चद्रयां तृतीयकम्॥ प्रश्नप्तं स्वातिनक्षत्रे विषुवं पुरुषोत्तमैः। त्रिचत्वारिंशतं पर्वाण्यतिकस्य युगादितः॥ स्यात्पुनर्वसु नक्षत्रे तुर्यं पष्टीतिथौ ध्रुवम्। पञ्चपञ्चारातं पर्वाण्यतिक्रम्य च पन्नमम्॥ उत्तरासु भाद्रपदास्वाख्यातं द्वादशीतिथौ। अष्टविष्टमतिकम्य पर्वाणि विषुवं भवेत्॥ षष्ठं तिथौ तृतीयायां मैत्रनक्षत्र एव च। पर्वाण्यशीतिमुङ्खङ्य नवस्यां सप्तमं पुनः॥ मघासु मघवत्पूज्यैः विषुवं कथितं जिनैः। अतिक्रम्य द्विनवर्ति पर्वाण्यष्टममीरितम्॥ अश्विनीनाम्नि नक्षत्रे पञ्चद्रयां तथा तिथौ। पञ्चाधिकं पर्वशतं व्यतीत्य नवमं वुधैः॥ स्यादाषाढासूत्तरासु तिथौ षष्टवामितीरितम्। अतिक्रम्य तथा पर्वशतं सप्तद्शाधिकम्॥ उत्तरासु फाल्गुनीषु द्वादक्यां दशमं भवेत्।

द्विगुणेष्टविषुवसंख्या रूपोना षड्गुणा च पर्वमितिम्।

विक्त तथा पर्वाङ्को दलीकृतस्त्वाह विषुवतिथिम् ॥ इति. एवमेव ज्योतिष्करण्डे (प 188-190); सूर्यप्रश्नमौ च ॥

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उदाहरणम्—आद्यविषुवानयनाय—आद्यं= $1 1 \times 2 = 2$. तद्य रूपोनम्= $2 \cdot 1 = 1$. तद्य षड्गुणं= $1 \times 6 = 6$. पर्वसङ्ख्या. पर्वसङ्ख्यार्थं= $\frac{9}{2} = 3$ तृतीया तिथिः—

पवं चतुर्थविषुवानयनाय चत्वारि गृह्यन्ते. $4 \times 2=8$. तथ रूपोनं=8-1=7. $7 \times 6=42$. i $\frac{42}{3}=21$ ii.

अत्र—

" पर्वाङ्कार्धं पञ्चदशाधिकं तु तिथिभिभंजेत्। पर्वाङ्केष्वागतं दद्यात् शेषाङ्कान्निर्णयेत्तिथिम्॥

इति रहस्यम्. तथा च 21 सङ्ख्या पञ्चद्शाधिकेति पञ्चद्श-मिर्भज्यते. 👬 लब्धमेकम्. शेषाश्च षद्. अतः लब्धं पर्वाङ्के प्रक्षिप्यते. तेन च पर्वसङ्ख्या 43 जाता. ततश्च 43 पर्वसु गतेषु षष्ट्रधां तिथौ चतुर्थं विषुवं सम्भवतीति स्पष्टम्॥

नाडिकामानमाह "पलानि" इति—
पलानि पश्चाशदपां धृतानि
तदाढकं द्रोणमतः प्रमेयम् ।
त्रिभिविंहीनं कुडवैस्तु कार्यं
तन्नाडिकायास्तु भवेत्प्रमाणम् ॥ २४१॥

कुडवत्रयन्यूनद्रोणमितजलस्य घटीयचात् निस्सरणकालः एका नाडिका भवति. द्रोणमानमाह पलानीति—

50 पलानि=एकमाढकम्.

4 आढकानि = एकं द्रोणम् = 200 पलानि.

4 प्रस्थाः = एकं आढकं = 50 पलानि.

एकः प्रस्थः = 12 प्रानि.

4 कुडवाः=एकः प्रस्थः.

एकः कुडवः = ३। पलानि.

अतः 3 कुडवाः = 9 प्रानि.

अतः एका नाडिका = एकं द्रोणं - ३ कुडवाः = 200पळानि- $9\frac{1}{8}$ पळानि = $190\frac{1}{8} = \frac{190\frac{1}{8}}{101}$ प्रस्थाः = $\frac{1625 \times 2}{8 \times 25}$ प्रस्थाः = $\frac{1}{8}$ प्रस्थाः.

द्वादशघटिकासु प्रस्थमानं $=12 imes rac{4}{3}$ प्रस्थाः=183 प्रस्थाः । एक-स्मिन् सौरायने दिनानि-183। अतः 183 दिनेषु 183 प्रस्थाः लभ्यन्ते । तथा च एकस्मिन्दिने एकप्रस्थेन दिनरात्रथोः वृद्धिक्षयौ भवत इति स्पष्टम् 1 ॥

नाडिकाप्रमाणमाह "नाडिके" इति-नाडिके हे ग्रहूर्तस्तु पश्चाशत्पलमाढकम् । आढकात्कुम्मिका द्रोणः कुडुवैर्वर्धते त्रिमिः ॥ (零. 17.)

द्वे नाडिके एको मुहूर्तः। आढकं तु पञ्चाशत्पढं मवति। आढकात् कुम्मिका घटिका क्षेया। द्रोणस्तु कुम्मिकायाः त्रिमिः कुडवैर्वर्धते । कुम्मिकापेक्षया द्रोणः त्रिमिः कुहवैः अधिक इत्यर्थः। त्रिमिः कुडवैः हीनः द्रोणः घटिकापरनामधेया नाडिका भवतीति यावत ॥

तिथौ रविनक्षत्रानयनमाह "एकाद्शामिः" इति-एकादशमिरम्यस्य पर्वाणि नवमिस्तिथिम् । युगलब्धं स पर्व स्याद्वतमानार्कमं क्रमात् ॥ २४॥

ईप्सितितथः पूर्वं पर्वाणि गतपर्वसंख्यां एकाद्शिः अभ्यस सङ्गण्य, तिथि-ईप्सितनक्षत्रतिथि । नविभः संगुण्य उमयमपि मिलित्वा यहाम्यते तदेव युगपर्वसंख्यामिर्विमज्य प्राप्तं युगलब्धं पर्वसंस्थया सङ्कल्प्य या संस्था लभ्यते सा संस्था धनिष्ठात आरम्य सूर्यनक्षत्रस्य संख्येति श्रेयम्॥

अत्रैव विषये काललोकप्रकारो प्रक्रिया इत्थमुक्ता (प. 123)-इतुं सूर्यस्य नक्षत्रं विवक्षितितथावथ ।

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करणं प्रोच्यते पूर्वाचार्यदर्शितया दिशा॥ युगेऽतीतपर्वसंख्या प्राग्वत्पञ्चदशाहता । विवक्षितदिनात्पूर्वमतीतै स्तिथिभिर्युता ॥ गतैरवमरात्रैश्च वर्जिताऽथ त्रिभिश्शतैः। विभज्यते सा षद्षष्ट्याधिकैर्लब्धं च वत्सरः॥ रे<mark>ाषं भवति यत्तस्माद्यथार्हं वक्ष्यमाणकम्।</mark> संशोध्यते शोधनकं गतनक्षत्रसूचकम्॥ इति शोधनकान्युक्त्वा उदाहरणमीरितम्। युगस्य प्रथमं वर्षं दशपर्वव्यतिक्रमे। पञ्चम्यां सूर्यनक्षत्रं किमित्यत्र निरूप्यते॥ अतीतपर्वणां संख्या यास्त्यत्र दशलक्षणा। सा पञ्चदशनिष्ठा स्यात्पञ्चाशदिधकं शतम्॥ चतुःपञ्चारां रातं स्यात्तद्वतैस्तिथिमिर्युतम्। शतं च स्याद्द्विपञ्चाशमवमद्वितयोज्झितम्॥ स षद्षष्ट्या त्रिशत्या तद्भागं न सहते कृशम्। तत आदित एवात्र शोधनोपक्रमोऽईति॥

इति शोधनान्युक्त्वा तिथौ पूर्वाषाढानक्षत्रामित्युक्तम्— एतदेव वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषरीत्या—

 $\frac{\frac{11\times10+9\times4}{124}+10=\frac{156}{124}+10=1+\frac{32}{124}+10=11\frac{32}{124}}{10}=11\frac{32}{124}+10=11\frac{$

जैनाः पौर्णमास्यन्तं मासं कृत्वा युगादौ चन्द्रं श्रवणनक्षत्रान्ते अभिजिति सूर्यं पुष्यान्ते च स्थापयन्ति. वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषरीत्या सूर्यः युगाद्यमावास्यायां धनिष्ठायां वर्तत इति मतयोरनयोः सूर्य-तिथिः चतुर्दशतिथिनक्षत्रान्तरिता वर्तते. अतः 11 सङ्ख्यायाः 14 सङ्ख्यासंयोजने 25 पञ्चविंशतितमं धनिष्ठातस्सूर्यनक्षत्रं भवन्तिति पूर्वाषाढानक्षत्रमेव सूर्यनक्षत्रं भवति.

योगज्ञानोपायमाह "सूर्यक्षें" इति— सूर्यक्षेभागान्त्रवभिर्विभज्य शेषं द्विरभ्यस्य दिनोपश्चित्तः। तिथिर्यथा श्वक्तिदिनेषु कालो योगो दिनैकादशकेन तद्भम्॥ २६॥

स्यंः यस्मिन्नक्षत्रे वर्तते तस्य भागान् नविभविंभज्य, यश्रोष-स्समुपलभ्यते तं द्विरभ्यस्य द्वाभ्यां गुणियत्वा या सङ्ख्या लभ्यते सा सूर्यस्य प्रत्यहं नक्षत्रोपभुक्तिप्रमाणं दर्शयतीत्यर्थः । भुक्ति-दिनेषु तिथिर्युता चेत् तिथिसङ्ख्या भुक्तिदिनसङ्ख्या मिलिता चेत् यः कालः लभ्यते सः योगकालः इत्यर्थः । तद्भं तस्य योगस्य भं नक्षत्रं दिनैकादशकेन "एकादशिभरभ्यस्य" इत्यादि स्रोको-क्तविधया श्रेयमिति शेषः॥

अत्रोपपतिः—"सूर्यो चूनि त्रयोदश । नवमानि च पञ्चाहः" इति एकोनचत्वारिशे स्ठोके वक्ष्यते. सूर्यः 1830 दिनात्मके युगे 27×5 नक्षत्राणि चरतिः अतः एकं नक्षत्रं $\frac{1830}{27 \times 5} = 13$ दिनेषु चरतीति गणनेन च ज्ञायते. अत्र नक्षत्रभागाः नविभिविभक्ताः. शेषश्च है. द्वाभ्यां गुणितः क्षित्रभागाः नविभिविभक्ताः. शेषश्च है. द्वाभ्यां गुणितः क्षित्रभागाः नविभिविभक्ताः. शिक्षः दशांशा इत्युक्तं भवति । युज्यते चैतत्. यतः रिवः 5×27 नक्षत्राणि 1860 तिथिषु चरन्, एकस्यां तिथौ $\frac{5 \times 27}{1800} = \frac{125}{25}$ नक्षत्रभागान् चरति. अत्र नक्षत्रस्य एकस्य 620 भागेषु काष्ठाभिधानेषु मध्ये 45 काष्ठाः रिवः एकस्यां तिथौ चरतित्युक्तं भवति. त्रिशे स्थोके नक्षत्रस्यकस्य चतुर्विशत्यधिकशततमो भागः अंशाभिधानः पञ्चसु काष्ठासु विभक्त इति एकोशः 5 काष्ठानां सम इत्युक्तं भवति. अतः एकस्यां तिथौ सूर्येणोपभुज्यमानाः क्षत्र भवति स्पष्यं वर्षो काष्ठाः चरतीति ज्ञायते. अत्र तिथिः सावनिकालिकाच्येति स्विनिकालिकाच्येति सावनिविनि सूर्यः दश अंशान् चरतीत्युक्तम्.

चन्द्रस्य अध्वपरिमाणं तिथिः. सूर्यस्य अध्वपरिमाणं मुक्ति-दिनानि. (Moon's Longitude plus Sun's Longitude). तस्य सङ्गलितस्य योग इत्यभिधानम्. योगनक्षत्रंत्र च "एकाद्श-भिरिति" स्रोकोक्तरीत्या आनेयम्. इदं दिक्पदर्शनमात्रम्.

पकोनविशे श्रोके ज्योतिष्करण्डादुकृतेषु उदाहरणेषु वेदाक्ष-ज्योतिषोक्तविधया सूर्यचन्द्रनक्षत्रानयनं क्रियते। तत्र तावत् प्रथमे योगे चन्द्रनक्षत्रानयनम्। एकं पर्व दश च तिथयस्तत्र गताः आसन्॥

अथ सूर्यनक्षत्रानयनम्—प्रथमयोगे पर्वसंख्या=1; गततिथिसंख्या=10. "एकादशिमः " इति सूत्ररीत्या $\frac{1 \times 11 + 9 \times 10}{124} + 1 = 1\frac{194}{194}$ । जैनाः पौर्णमास्या मासान्तं वर्षान्तं च गणयिन्त । अतः युगादौ तेषां चन्द्रः अवणनक्षत्रे, सूर्यश्च अवणात्पञ्चदशनक्षत्रेभ्यः अर्वाचीने पुष्ये स्थितो भवति। वेदाङ्गज्योतिषरीत्या अमान्तः मासः वत्सरञ्च। अतः धनिष्ठायामेव सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ स्थितौ भवतः। अतः चतुर्दशनक्षत्रान्तरमेतयोर्मतयोर्भवतीति धनिष्ठातः 1+14=15 मघा भवति। तथा च मघासु सूर्ये चरित प्रथमो योगस्समाप्त इति सिद्धम्। एवं पञ्चमयोगे, प=8, ति=9 तथा च $\frac{8 \times 11 + 9 \times 0}{124} + 8 = \frac{199}{124} + 8 = 9 \frac{199}{124}$ । अस्य चतुर्दशनक्षत्रयोजने 9+14=23 नक्षत्राणि जातानि। तथा च सिद्धं धनिष्ठातः द्वाविशं अनूराधानक्षत्रं चरित्वा सद्यः ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रं प्रविशति सूर्ये पञ्चमो व्यतिपातस्समाप्तिमगमिदिति॥

चन्द्रनक्षत्रानयनाय तु प्रथमं तावत् पर्वनक्षत्रानयनं कार्यम् तद्य "तिथिमेकादशाभ्यस्तां" इत्यादि स्रोकोक्तरीत्या कार्यम् पर्व-पर्वमांशाः = 230. पर्वतिथेः कलाः 593. आहत्य 823 कलाः एता एकादशगुणिताः 823×11=9053. 610 मितः तिथिनक्षत्रकलाभिर्मक्ताः 🔭 🔭 = 14 🔭 , चतुर्दशनक्षत्राणि 513 कलाश्च मवन्ति. एताः कलाः पर्वानन्तरं एष्याणां दशानां तिथीन्तामानयनाय "याः पर्वमादानकलाः" इत्येकिवशस्त्रोकरित्या विनियोजनीयाः अतः आगुराधितः 14 क्षीर्ये १ विनयोजनीयाः अतः आगुराधितः 14 क्षीर्ये १ विनयोजनीयाः अतः अगुराधितः 14 क्षीर्ये १ विनयोजनीयाः अतः अगुराधित्तः 14 क्षीर्ये १ विजयोजनीयाः अतः अगुराधितः 14 क्षीर्ये १ विजयोजनीयाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजयोजनीयाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजयोजनीयाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजयोजनियाः १ विजय

त्राणि. तदित्थं धनिष्ठातः 24 नक्षत्राणि चरित्वा पञ्चिविशे उत्तराषाढानक्षत्रे चन्द्रे चरित सित प्रथमो योगस्समाप्तिमगमदिति सिद्धम्. द्वितीयोदाहरणे 8 पर्वाणि नव तिथयश्च गताः। गतपर्वनक्षत्रात् तदुत्तरपर्वनक्षत्रं पञ्चदशं भवतीति वा पूर्वोक्तगणनाक्रमेण वा अष्टमपर्वनक्षत्रं रोहिणीनक्षत्रं भवति. पर्वराशिपट्टिकायां तद्वलोकनीयम्. तदुत्तरं नवसु तिथिषु नक्षत्रानयनाय यथापूर्व पर्वभादानकलाः विनियोजनीयाः. ततस्सिद्धं रोहिणीनक्षत्रात् नवमे उत्तरफल्गुनीनक्षत्रे दशम्यां तिथौ चन्द्रे चरित सित पञ्चमा योगस्समाप्तिमगमदिति. पर्वध्रवराशिना प्रतिपर्व नक्षत्राणि नक्षत्रांशाश्च आनीयन्ते. तत्र तिथिषु नक्षत्रानयनाय मांशाः कथं कलाः करणीयाः कथं वा नक्षत्राणि दिनात्मकानि करणीयानीत्यत आह—-" ज्यंशो भशेष" इति.—

त्रयंशो भशेषो दिवसांश्वमाग-श्रुतुर्दशस्याप्यपनीय भिन्नम् । भार्थेऽधिके चाधिगते परेंऽशे द्यूत्तमैकं नवकैरवेत्यम् ॥ २७॥

अत्र एकविशाच्छलोकात् "मादानिकाः कलाः" इत्यज्ञवर्तते।

12 रूप पर्वध्रवराशौ पक्षस्य चतुर्दशदिनानां यो नक्षत्रशेषो वर्तते
स भशेपः, तस्य त्रघंशोऽपि, तथा "सप्त गुणा तिथिः" इति

निरुक्ताः चतुर्दशदिवसभागाः, तेषां त्रधंशश्च तिथिभादानिकाः
कला इति क्षेयाः । भशेषे भार्धे नक्षत्रार्धेऽधिके अधिगते मार्धा
त्परंऽशे वा अधिगते द्यु दिने उत्तमैकं, उत्तमं च तत् एकं च उत्त
मैकं, भिन्नराशौ उपरितनस्य संख्याक्षपस्य उत्तममिति संक्षा ।

अतः अधस्तनस्य संख्याक्षपस्य अधममिति संक्षा इत्यूद्यते ।

तयोरेच छेद्यछेदकराशी इति नामान्तरं वर्तते । यदा पर्वान्ते

मार्धे लभ्यते, उत्तरस्मिन्नापि पर्वणि अपरं भार्धे लभ्यते तदा तदु
भयसङ्गलने एकं मं भवति । तद्य एकं दिनक्रपमिति, पक्षे एकं

एकं दिनं अधिकं करोति । एतादृशं द्व्याधिक्यं दिनाधिक्यं नवकैः पर्वभाशघटितनवकसंख्यया पर्वभाशगतद्विनवकत्रिनवकादिसंख्य-या च अवेत्यं क्षेयमित्यर्थः॥

अयमत्र समन्वयः -पर्वभांशः त्रिसप्ततिः (क्वि.). तस्य ज्यंशः क्वि. अशेषः-मशेषज्यंशयोस्सङ्गळने 73+24=97. मिन्नां शस्याल्पत्वात् त्यागःकृतः चतुर्दशदिवसांशभागाः 14×7=98. तस्य ज्यंशः क्वि. अशेषः-अशेषः वर्तुदशदिवसांशभागाः 14×7=98. तस्य ज्यंशः क्वि. अशेषः-अशेषः श्व. अशेषः-अशेषः कृतम्. पतयोस्समाहारः 98+33=131. पतच्च भशेष-भशेषः ज्यंशाभ्यां सह 228 (=131+97) कळाः ददाति. पता पव कळाः पर्वभादानकळा इत्युच्यन्ते. युज्यते चैतत्-तिथिकळा हि 593 क्वि. चन्द्रस्य पकनक्षत्रसञ्चारकाळः 610 कळापरिमितः. तथा च तिथिकळाभ्यः नक्षत्रसञ्चारकाळः 16% कळाभिरतिरिर्ण्यन्ते. 16% कळाः चतुर्दशिभर्गुणिताः 16% अळाभिरतिरिर्ण्यन्ते. 16% कळाः चतुर्दशिभर्गुणिताः 16% अळाभिरतिरिर्ण्यन्ते. 16% कळाः चतुर्दशिभर्गुणिताः 16% स्व. पतासु पदकळाः त्यक्वा 228 कळा पवात्र गृहीताः. पदकळात्यागे च कारणं तु सभशेषभशेषज्यंशदिवसांशभागदिवसांशभागज्यंशाभ्यां 228 कळाभ्योऽधिकानां कळानामसङ्गह एव॥

श्लोकद्वितीयार्धस्य विवरणं तु — प्रथमपर्वभांशः $\frac{124}{124} = \frac{62+11}{124} = \frac{62}{124} + \frac{11}{124}$. अत्र एकं भार्धं $\frac{62}{124} = \frac{1}{2}$ लभ्यते. द्वितीय-पर्वणि पर्वभांशः $\frac{73\times 3}{124} = \frac{146}{124} = 1\frac{23}{124}$ इति एकं भं अधिकं लभ्यते. इदं च भं एकद्युरूपं दिनरूपं भूत्वा पक्षे दिनाधिक्यं करोति. एतान्येव द्यूनि " द्युद्देय" मिति श्लोके हेयत्वेन निरूपितानि—नवकस् चितदिनाधिक्योदाहरणानि ॥

एकविशपक्षे महोपः $\frac{21\times73}{124} = \frac{1533}{124} = 12\frac{45}{124}$ अत्र भशेषः पञ्चनत्वारिशत् $=\frac{9\times5}{124}$ । अतोऽत्र एकं द्यु पूर्वपर्वणोऽधिकं जातम्। विशे तु $\frac{20\times73}{124} = \frac{1400}{124} = 11\frac{62+34}{124}$ एकादशैव पूर्णानि दिनाति। अर्थ दिनं भांशे वर्तते ॥

एवमेव द्विचत्वारिंशे पर्वणि $\frac{42 \times 73}{124} = \frac{2006}{124} = 24 \frac{90}{124}$ अत्र नवकेन एकं यु पूर्वपर्वणोऽधिकं इति ज्ञायते. अपि तु एकचत्वारिंशेऽपि $\frac{41 \times 73}{124} = \frac{2003}{124} = 24 \frac{17}{124}$. इति 24 दिनान्येघ. अत्र तु अधेमेव दिनमधिकमिति ज्ञेयम्— एवं एकोनिंशेरो $\frac{20 \times 73}{124} = 17 \frac{9}{124}$. अत्र नवकेन एकं यु, पूर्वस्माद्धिकम्. यतः अष्टाविंशे $\frac{26 \times 73}{124} = 16 \frac{60}{124}$ भांशो भवति.

अप्रश्राहा $\frac{58 \times 73}{124} = \frac{4234}{124} = 34\frac{18}{124}$, एवं सप्तपश्चाहो तु $\frac{57 \times 73}{124} = \frac{4161}{124} = 33\frac{69}{124}$, एवं सप्तपश्चाहो तु $\frac{57 \times 73}{124} = \frac{4161}{124} = 33\frac{69}{124}$, एकोनाशीतितमे $\frac{70 \times 73}{124} = \frac{5707}{124} = 46\frac{63}{124}$, एवं अप्रासप्ततितमे $\frac{78 \times 73}{124} = \frac{5694}{124} = 45\frac{114}{124}$, पडशीतितमे $\frac{86 \times 73}{124} = \frac{6278}{124} = 50\frac{78}{124}$, सप्ताशीतितमे $\frac{87 \times 73}{124} = \frac{6351}{124} = 51\frac{27}{124}$, एकोनशते $\frac{99 \times 73}{124} = \frac{7227}{124} = 58\frac{35}{124}$, शततमे $\frac{1000 \times 73}{124} = \frac{7320}{124} = 58\frac{124}{124}$.

नवके सत्यपि अधिमेव द्य दृश्यते. सप्तोत्तरशततमे $\frac{107 \times 73}{124} = \frac{7811}{124} = 62\frac{123}{124}$. अप्रोत्तरशततमे $\frac{108 \times 73}{124} = \frac{7884}{124} = 63\frac{72}{124}$.

एवमन्यत्रापि परीक्षिते नवकोद्गतांशे, दिनाधिक्यं दिनार्धा-धिक्यं वा हइयते.

सौराव्दस्वरूपमाह 'त्रिंशत्यहाम्' इति— त्रिशत्यह्नां सपद्पष्टिरव्दः पद्चर्तवोऽयने । मासा द्वादश्च सौरास्स्युः एतत्पश्चगुणं युगम् ॥ २८॥

अह्नां दिवसानां त्रिशतीं सपद्षिष्टः (366) एकस्सौराव्दः। एकस्मिन्नव्दे पडुतवो भवन्ति। द्वे च उत्तरायणदक्षिणायनं भवतः। मासाश्च द्वादशं स्युः। एते पञ्चगुणा युगे पञ्चाव्दात्मके भवन्ति॥ युगे भभ्रमणसंख्यां चन्द्रसावनदिनसंख्यां चन्द्रनक्षत्रसख्यां चाह 'उदया' इति—

> उदया वासवस्य स्युर्दिनराशिः सपश्चकः । ऋषेर्द्विषष्टचा हीनस्स्याद्विशत्या सैकया स्तृणाम् ॥ २९॥

वासवस्य धनिष्ठानक्षत्रस्य युगे उदयाः उदयसंख्या सप-श्रका युगदिनसंख्या भवति । ऋषेः चन्द्रस्य युगे उदयाः उदय-संख्या युगदिनसंख्या द्विषष्ट्या हीना भवति । चन्द्रनक्षत्रोदय-संख्या एकविश्वत्या हीना युगदिनसंख्यैव भवति ॥

- (i) युगे सावनदिवसाः = 366 × 5 = 1830.
- (ii) धनिष्ठादिनक्षत्राणां उदयाः =1830 +5 = 1835 एते भभ्रमा इत्युच्यन्ते.
- (iii) युगे चन्द्रोदयाः चन्द्रमासाः=1830-62=1768.
- (iv) युगे चन्द्रभगणाः = $67 \times 27 = 1809 = 1830 21$.

नक्षत्रोदयस्यैव लग्नमिति पुरा नामधेयमासीत्। उक्तं चैतत् ज्योतिष्करण्डे (प. 196, पद्य. 288)—

लग्गं च दिक्खणायणविसुवेसु वि अस्स उत्तरं अयणे। लग्गं साई विसुवेसु पञ्चसु वि दिक्खणं अयणे॥ २८८॥

छाया-

लयं च दक्षिणायनविषुवेष्विप अश्वे उत्तरमयणे। लयं स्वाती विषुवेषु पञ्चस्विप दक्षिणायने॥

दक्षिणायनगतेषु पश्चस्विप विषुवेषु अश्वे अश्विनीनक्षत्रे लग्नं भवति । यदि दशमिविषुवैः अष्टादशशतानि पश्चित्रशद्धिकानि लग्नपर्याणां भवन्ति ततोऽयनद्विभागक्षेप प्रथमे विषुवे किं लग्नं भवति? इति च व्याख्याने उक्तम् । एवं 249पत्रे 'पुष्यविलग्नम्' इति चोक्तम् । अतश्च नक्षत्रोदयस्यैव पुरा लग्नमिति नामासीदिति स्पष्टम् ॥ युंग रविभगणान् चन्द्रायनानि चाह 'पश्च' इति— पश्चित्रंशं शतं पौष्णमेकोनमयनान्यृपेः । पर्वणां स्याचतुष्पादी काष्टानां चैव ताः कलाः ॥ ३०॥

युगे सौरं भगणमानं पञ्चित्रंशदिषं शतं (135) भवति। चन्द्रस्य अयनमानं एतदेवैकोनं (134) भवतित्यर्थः। चन्द्रा यावता कालेन 27 नक्षत्रेषु चरित स कालो नक्षत्रमास इत्युच्यते। युगे नक्षत्रमासाः 67। प्रतिनक्षत्रमासं चन्द्रः नक्षत्रमण्डलं पूणं चरन् उत्तरायणदक्षिणायनक्षपं अयनद्वयं करोति. अतश्च 67 मासेषु 67 × 2 = 134 अयनानि करोतीति स्पष्टम्—

युगे युगे चतुर्स्त्रिशमयनानि शतं विधोः। तचेकेकं भचकार्धभोगमानमिहोदितम्॥ इति काललोकप्रकाशे (प. 66).

युगे चन्द्रपर्वाणि 124 भवन्ति । एतेषां चतुर्थोशः पर्वपाद इत्युच्यते । एका कला=124 काष्टाः । 124 काष्टानां एका कलेति संज्ञा । युगे सावनादिमासानां परिमाणमाह 'सावने' इति—

> सावनेन्दुस्तृमासानां पष्टिः सैकद्विसप्तिका । द्युत्रिं शत्सावनस्याब्दः सौरः स्तृणां स पर्ययः ॥ ३१ ॥

युगे सावनमासाः सैका पिष्टः (61); इन्दुमासाः द्वाभ्यां सिंहता पिष्टः (62); स्तृमासाः नश्चनमासाः ससिप्तका पिष्टः (67). सावनस्य मासस्य द्यूनां दिवसानां त्रिशद्भवन्ति, त्रिशिह्ननात्मकः सावनो मासः इत्यर्थः। यस्सौराव्दः स पव स्तृणां नश्चन्नाणां पर्ययः भ्रमः भवति। एकस्मिन्सौराव्दे रिवः एकं नश्चन्नणां सप्त-विशतिसंख्याकं भुनिक इत्यर्थः। कृत्तिकादिसप्तिविशतिनश्चनाणां देवता आह 'अग्निः' इति—

"अग्निः प्रजापितः सोमो स्द्रोऽदितिर्गृहस्पितः। सर्पात्र पितर्श्वेव भगश्वेवार्यमाऽपि च ॥ ३२ ॥

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सविता त्वष्टाऽथ वायुश्चेन्द्राग्नी मित्र एव च । इन्द्रो निर्ऋतिरापो वै विश्वेदेवास्तथैव च ॥ ३३ ॥ विष्णुर्वसवो वरुणोऽहिबुध्चयस्तथैव च । अज एकपात्तथा पूषा अश्विनौ यम एव च ॥ ३४ ॥ नक्षत्रदेवता होता एताभिर्यज्ञकर्मणि । यजमानस्य शास्त्रज्ञैर्नाम नक्षत्रजं स्मृतम्" ॥ ३५ ॥

अशिः कृत्तिकादेवता, प्रजापतिः रोहिणीदेवता, सोमः मृगशीषेदेवता, रुद्रः आद्रादिवता, अदितिः पुनर्वसुदेवता, वृहस्पतिः
पुष्यदेवता, सर्पाः आस्थ्रेषादेवताः, पितरः मघादेवताः, भगः
पूर्वफल्गुनीदेवता, अर्थमा उत्तरफल्गुनी देवता, स्विता हस्तदेवता, अथ त्वष्टा चित्रादेवता, वायुः स्वातीदेवता, इन्द्राशी
विशाखादेवते, मित्रः अनूराधादेवता, इन्द्रः ज्येष्टादेवता, निर्ऋतिः मूळदेवता, आपः पूर्वाषाढादेवताः, विश्वदेवाः उत्तराषाढादेवताः, विष्णुः श्रवणदेवता, वसवः धनिष्टादेवताः, वरुणः
शतमिष्यदेवता, अज एकपात् पूर्वमाद्रपददेवता, अहिर्वृध्रयः
उत्तरमाद्रपददेवता, पूषा रेवतीदेवताः अश्विनौ अश्विनीदेवते,
यमः भरणी देवताः एताः अश्ववादयः नक्षत्राणां यथोक्तं कृतिकादीनां देवताः। एताभिः देवताभिः यज्ञकर्मणि यज्ञमानस्य
यष्टुः नक्षत्रजं नाम करणीयमिति शास्त्रज्ञैः स्मृतं कथितमित्पर्थः॥

उत्राणि ऋराणि च नक्षत्राणि आह "उत्राणि" इति— "उग्राण्याद्री च चित्रा च विशाखा श्रवणोऽश्वयुक् । क्रुराणि तु मघा स्वाती ज्येष्ठा मूलं यमस्य यत्" ॥ ३६॥

आर्द्रा, चित्रा, विशाखा, श्रवणः अश्विनी च उग्राणि नक्षत्रा णि। मघा, स्वाती, ज्येष्ठा, मूलं, भरणी यमदेवतका च क्रूराणि नक्षत्राणि। अतस्तान्येतानि नामकरणे वर्जनीयानीति भावः॥

अवमाधिरात्रयोहेंयत्वं, अवमाधिरात्राभ्यां च निषक्तमधि-मासं चाह "द्यृनं" इति—

" द्यूनं द्विषष्टिभागेन ज्ञेयं सूर्यात्सपार्वणम् । यत्कृतावुपजायेते मध्येऽन्तेचाधिमासकौ ॥ ३७॥

सावनमासाञ्चिराद्दिवसात्मकात् चान्द्रो मासः कृष्ट भागेभ्यः ऊनः चान्द्रो तिथिः सावनदिवसात् कृष्ट भागेनोना. अयमवमरात्रस्य भागः। अयं भागः प्रतिदिनं एकद्वाषष्टिभागेन उपचितः द्वाषष्टिसावनदिनेषु एकं अवमरात्रं करोति. एवं सौरमासात् सावनमासः दिनार्धभागेनोनः सौरो हि मासः 30½ दिवसात्मकः सावनस्तु त्रिराद्दिवसात्मकः। एवं मासद्वये सूर्यः एकमधिरात्रं सावनमास-द्वयाद्धिकं करोति। तदित्थं चान्द्रो मासः सावनाद्धिदिनेनोनः। सावनश्च सूर्यमासाद्धिदिनेनोनः तद्त्राह द्यूनमिति. द्विषष्टिभागेन प्रतिदिनं सावनदिनाद्द्वाष्टिभागेन ऊनं सत् मासद्वये एकेन दिनेन चान्द्रमासः ऊनस्सन् यद्धिकं द्यु दिनं करोति, यच सूर्यः मासद्वये सावनाद्धिकं दिनं करोति, तच द्यु सपार्वणं पर्वदिन्नसहितं क्षेयं वोध्यमित्यर्थः॥

यत्कृतौ याभ्यां सूर्यमासादूनसावनमासभागेन सावनमासादूनचान्द्रमासभागेन चेति सावनचान्द्रोनभागाभ्यां कृतौ मध्ये
पञ्चवर्षमध्ये अन्ते च पञ्चवर्षान्ते च अधिमासकौ द्वौ उपजायेते
तादद्याधिमासद्वयसम्बन्धिनौ अवमाधिरात्रिद्वसाविष यथासमभवं त्याज्याविति भावः॥

तथा चोक्तं ज्योतिष्करण्डे (174, 268)—
उउसिहयं अतिरत्तं जुगसिहयं होइ ओमरत्तं तु।
रिवसिहयं अइरत्तं सिसिहियं ओमरत्तं तु॥
छा॥ ऋतुसिहतं अतिरात्रं युगसिहतं भवति अवमरात्रं तु।
रिवसिहतम् अतिरात्रं शिशसिहतम् अवमरात्रं तु॥

रावसाहतम् आतरान सार्धाः व्याख्या—इह यदि पर्व ऋतुसहितं सूर्यतुसिहतं विवक्ष्यते तदा विविक्षितं तृतीयादिकं वर्षाकालादिसम्बन्धि अतिरात्रं अधि- करात्रं सूर्यतुपरिसमाप्तिचिन्तायां तस्मिन्वविक्षिते तृतीयादौ पर्वणि कर्ममासापेक्षया अधिकोऽहारात्रो भवति । तथा हि—कर्ममासास्त्रिश्चाता दिनैः । सूर्यमासास्त्रिश्चाता सार्धेन । मासद्वयात्मकश्च ऋतुः । ततः सूर्यतुपरिसमाप्तौ कर्ममासापेक्षयाऽधिकोऽहोरात्रो भवतीति । तथा युगं चन्द्र-चन्द्र-अभिवर्धित-चन्द्र-अभिवर्धितक्षं संवत्सरपञ्चकम् । ते पञ्चापि संवत्सराः चन्द्रमासापेक्षया । ततो यदि पर्व युगसहितं चन्द्रमासोपेतं विवक्ष्यते तदा विवक्षितं पर्व तृतीयादिकं वर्षाकालादिसम्बन्धि अवमरात्रोपेतं भवति । कर्ममासापेक्षया तस्मिन् तिस्मिन् तृतीयादौ पर्वणि नियमादेकोऽहोरात्रः पततीति भावः। एतदेव आह रविसहितमित्यादि रविसहितमित्रात्रो, किमुक्तं भवति? रविमासाचिष्णद्यमानतुन्दिन्तायां तस्मिन् तृतीयादौ वर्षाकालादिसम्बन्धिन पर्वणि तत्तत्व्यर्यतुपरिसमाप्तौ कर्ममासापेक्षया एकैकोऽधिकोऽहोरात्रः प्राप्यत इति. शिकासिहतम्मासापेक्षया एकैकोऽधिकोऽहोरात्रः प्राप्यत इति. शिकासिहतम्मयात्रं चन्द्रनिष्पादितास्तिथीरिकत्य कर्ममासापेक्षया विवन्तियादि होनरात्रं भवतीत्यर्थः—

कलानाडिकामुद्धर्तानां लक्षणमाहं "कला " इति— कला दश सर्विशा स्यात् द्वे मुद्द्रीस्य नाडिके । तिश्रंशद्युकुलानां तु षद्छती त्यिधिका भवेत्॥ ३८॥

विंशतिभागसिहता दश कलाः एका नाडिका भवति एकस्य मुद्दर्तस्य द्वे नाडिके भवतः । त्रिंशन्मुहूर्ताः एकं द्यु दिनं भवति। एकस्मिन् दिने कलानां त्रयधिका षद्शती भवतीत्यर्थः—

(i) एका नाडिका = 10¹/₂₀ कलाः

(ii) द्वे नाडिके=20% कलाः = एकः मुहूर्तः

(iii) त्रिंशत् मुहूर्ताः = 402 ×30 = 603 कलाः - एकं दिनम्

चन्द्रस्र्ययोः एकैकनक्षत्रभोगकालमाह—"ससप्तैक" इति ससप्तैकं भयुक्सोमः सूर्यो द्यूनि त्रयोदश्च । नवमानि च पञ्चाह्वः काष्टा पञ्चाक्षरी भवेत् ॥ ३९॥

सोमः चन्द्रः समकलाधिकं एकं दिनं भयुक् भवति एकेन नक्षत्रेण सह वर्तते इति यावत्, सूर्यः त्रयोदश चूनि दिनानि दिनस्य पञ्चनवमभागांश्च भुनक्ति । तावता कालेन एकेन नक्षत्रेण सह वर्तते इत्यर्थः। पञ्चाक्षरोच्चारणकालः एका काष्ठा इति व्यवद्वियते इत्यर्थः.

अत्रोपपतिः—

एकस्मिन् युगे चन्द्रः $67 \times 27 = 1809$ नक्षत्राणि चरति. युगं च 1830 दिनात्मकं. अतः $\frac{1838}{1838} = 1 + \frac{1836}{1836} = 1 + \frac{1}{1836} = 1 + \frac{1}{1836} = 1 + \frac{1}{1836} = 1 + \frac{1}{1836} = 135$ दिनं+सप्तकलाः। रिवः युगे 1830 दिनात्मके $27 \times 5 = 135$ नक्षत्राणि चरित. अतः एकनक्षत्रचारकाले। रेवेः $\frac{1838}{1836} = 135$ दिनािन.

इदानीं दिनवृद्धिहासमानमाह "यदुत्तर " इति— यदुत्तरस्यायनतो गतं स्यात् शेषं तथा दक्षिणतोऽयनस्य । तदेकषष्ट्या द्विगुणं विभक्तं सद्वादशं स्याद्दिवसप्रमाणम् ॥ ४० ॥

अयनतः अयनारम्भदिनात् उत्तरस्यायनस्य यद्गतं दिनमानं भवेत्, तथा दक्षिणतः दक्षिणायनप्रारम्भदिनात् दक्षिणायनस्य य-द्रतं दिनमानं तत् अयनान्तर्गतदिनमानात् अपनीय यच्छेषं दिन-मानं, तत् द्विगुणितं कृत्वा एकषष्ठ्या विभक्तं चेत् यद्घम्यते तत् सद्वादशं द्वादशसंख्यासद्दितं कृतं चेत् मुद्दुर्तात्मकं दिनमानं भवति॥

अत्रोपपितः—
 उत्तरायणारम्भे द्वादशमुद्धतीत्मकं दिनमानं षण्मासान्ते
 उत्तरायणारम्भे द्वादशमुद्धतीत्मकं दिनमानं षण्मासान्ते
दक्षिणायनारम्भे अष्टादशमुद्धती भूत्वा षण्मुद्धतर्घा वर्धते इत्यष्टमस्थोकेनोक्तम् ॥

तथा च यदि षण्मासगत 183 दिवसेषु षण्मुहूर्ती वर्धते, तदा उत्तरायणान्तर्गतदिवसेषु अथवा दक्षिणायनशेषदिवसेषु का

J.

वृद्धिर्रुभ्यते इति अनुपातविधानेन $\frac{6 \times 3}{183}$ स्थतः दिन $\frac{1 \times 3}{61}$

इति. उक्तं च ज्योतिष्करण्डे (प. 220—221) यथा—
पव्वं पन्नरसगुणं तिहिसंखित्तं विसिंहुभागूणम्।
तेसियसपण भइप जं सेसं तं वियाणिहि ॥ ३११ ॥
तं विगुणमयसिष्टुप भाइयं जं भवे तािहं छद्धम्।
तं दिक्खणिम अयणे दिवसा सोहे खवे रित्तम् ॥ ३१२॥
तं वेयऽयणे उत्तरिम दिवसिम पक्खेवो।
रत्तीओ वोसटुं जाणासु राइंदिय पमाणम् ॥ ३१३॥
पर्वपश्चदशगुणं तिथिसंक्षित्तं द्विषष्टिभागोनम्।
त्रव्यशीतिशतेन भक्ते यच्छेषं तद्विजानीिह ॥
तत् द्विगुणमेकषष्ट्या भक्ते यद्भवति तेन छव्धम्।
तइक्षिणेऽयने दिवसात् शोधित्वा क्षिपेद्रात्रौ॥
तदेवायने उत्तरिसम् दिवसे प्रक्षेप्यम्।
रात्रया अवशिष्टं जानीिह रात्रिन्दिवप्रमाणम्॥

व्याख्या-युगमध्ये विविक्षिताहिनात् प्राक् यत्पर्व पर्वसङ्ख्यान-मितकान्तं तत्पञ्चदशगुणं क्रियते । ततः पर्वणामुपारं यास्तिथयः विविक्षिताहिनात्पूर्वमितिकान्तास्ताः तत्र प्रक्षिप्यन्ते. ततः द्वाषष्टि-भागोनिमिति प्रतिदिवसमेकैकद्वाषष्टिभागहान्या ये जाता अवम-रात्रास्तेऽप्युपचारात् द्वाषष्टिभागा इत्युच्यन्ते । तैक्कं सत् पर्व-संख्यानं त्रयशीत्यधिकेन शतेन विभजेत् । भागे च हृते अहृते वा यच्छेषमविष्ठते तत् सम्यग्जानीहि । सम्यगवधारणाविषयं कृत्वा तिह्वगुणं विधेयम् । ततः एकषष्ट्या भागे हृते सित यद्भविति भागळच्यं तद्दक्षिणेऽयने दिवसात् शोधयेत्, रात्रौ च प्रक्षिपत् । तदेव भागळच्यं उत्तरस्मिन्नयने रात्रेरपनयेत् दिवसे च प्रक्षिपत् । ततः एवमीप्सितेऽहोरात्रे यथोदितं दिवसरात्रिपारमाणं जानीहि । (i) युगस्य अष्टसु पर्वस्वतिकान्तेषु तृतीयायां केनापि पृष्टं किं प्रमाणमद्य दिनं किं प्रमाणा रात्रिरिति?

अत्र पर्वसङ्ख्या=8. पश्चद्शामिर्गुणने $15 \times 8 = 120$. तृतीयायां पृष्टमिति त्रयः प्रक्षिप्यन्ते ∴ 120+3=123. अष्टसु पर्वसु एकोऽवमरात्र इति एकमपनीयते. 123-1=122. अस्य I83 सङ्ख्याया भागः क्रियते 👯 उत्तमांशस्याल्पत्वात् भागो न भवतीति तस्य द्विगुणनं क्रियते $122\times2=244$. अस्य एकष्ट्या भागः क्रियते रिंग्ने तदा दक्षिणायनमिति 4 मुद्रूर्ताः दिवसाद्पनीय रात्रौ प्रक्षिप्यन्ते.

अतः 18-4=14 मुद्दूर्तानि दिवसः 12+4=16 मुद्दूर्तानि रात्रिः इति सिद्धम्.

(ii) एवं युगस्यादौ षोडशपर्वातिक्रमे षष्ठी कि प्रमाणिति प्रश्ने, $16 \times 15 = 240$ दिवसाः.

पष्टयां प्रश्न इति 240+6=246 दिवसाः

षोडशपर्वसु अवसरात्रद्वयं भवतीति 246-2=244. दिवसा जाताः. अस्य 183 सङ्ख्यया भागे $\frac{144}{185}=1\frac{18}{185}$. शेषस्य द्वाभ्यां गुणने $61\times2=122$. अस्य 61 सङ्ख्याया भागे $\frac{167}{185}=2$ मुद्वतें लब्धें. तदा उत्तरायणमिति द्वादशमुद्वतेपरिमाणे दिवसे तस्य प्रक्षेपे, चतुर्दशमुद्वतेप्रमाणो दिवसे भवति रात्रेः तस्यापन्यने 18-2=16 मुद्द्वानि रात्रिप्रमाणीमिति—

पञ्चसिद्धान्तिकान्तर्गते पैतामहसिद्धान्ते च-इपग्निनेगषूत्तरतः स्वमितमेष्यदिनमपि याम्यायनस्य।
द्विन्नं शिशरसभक्तं द्वादशहीनं दिवसमानम्॥

इति—युगे उत्तरायणदिनाद्ये दिवसा गताः तेषु द्रधाग्नेनगसङ्ख्या (732) प्रक्षिप्यते. दक्षिणायने ये दिवसाः एष्याः तेषु सैव सङ्ख्या प्रक्षिप्यते. उभयत्र सा द्विगुणा क्रियते. 61 सङ्ख्यया विभज्यते च यह्नब्धं तत् दिवसमानं द्वादशहीनम्.

तथा च $12 + \frac{6 \times \$$ िसत दिनं $-12 + \frac{2 \times \$}{61}$. दि. $-24 + \frac{2 \times \$}{61}$. दि. $-12 = \frac{24 \times 61 + 2 \times \$}{61}$. $-12 = \frac{24 \times 61 + 2 \times \$}{61}$. $-12 = \frac{2}{61}(732 + \$$. दि.) -12. $-12 = \frac{2}{61}(732 + \$$. दि.) -12.

इदं च दिनरात्रिप्रमाणं काश्मीरदेशे संभवति नान्यत्र भरत-खण्डे इति बोध्यम्.

> अतिरात्रस्य यथोक्तस्य ऋतुशेषत्वमाह-"यद्धं" इति— यद्धं दिनभागानां सदा पर्वणि पर्वणि । ऋतुशेषं तु तद्विद्यात्सङ्ख्याय सह पर्वणाम् ॥ ४१॥

पर्वणि पर्वणि तृतीयादौ पर्वणि सावनान्मासात् यद्धिदिनं सूर्यमासेऽतिरिच्यते तत् सूर्यतुरोषं पर्वणां सङ्ख्यया सह सङ्ख्याय गणियत्वा विद्यात् । एवं पर्वणि पर्वणि तृतीयादौ पर्वणि यत् दिनभागानां अर्धे अर्धिदिनं सावनमासापेक्षया ऊनं तत् सावनतुं—रोषं पर्वणां सङ्ख्यया सह सङ्ख्याय गणियत्वा विद्यात् इति अधिरात्रपरत्वेन अवमरात्रपरत्वेन चार्थों श्रेयः—

उक्तं च ज्योतिष्करण्डे (प 174, 267)— त इयंमि उ कायव्वं अतिरत्तं सत्तमे उ पव्वंमि । वासिहमगिम्हकाले चाउम्मासे विहीयन्ते ॥

इति तृतीये च कर्तव्यं अतिरात्रं सप्तमे च पर्वणि। वर्षाहिमग्रीष्म-काले चातुर्मास्ये विधीयन्ते—संप्रति वर्षाकालशीतकालग्रीष्म-कालेषु चतुर्मासप्रमाणेषु यस्मिन्पर्वणि कर्ममासापेक्षयाऽधिकोऽ-होरात्रः सूर्यतुपरिसमाप्तौ भवति तत्प्रतिपादयन्नाह—"तइयंमि" इति. वर्षाहिमग्रीष्मकालेषु प्रत्येकं चतुर्मासेषु चतुर्मासप्रमाणेषु पृथक् अतिरात्राः अधिकाहोरात्राः विधीयन्ते। तद्यथा—एकस्त-तीये पर्वण्यपरः सप्तमे पर्वणि। इयमत्र भावना—सूर्यतुचिन्तायां कर्ममासापेक्षया वर्षाकाले श्रावणादौ तृतीये पर्वणि गते एकोऽ- धिकोऽहोरात्रो भवति । द्वितीयः सप्तमे पर्वणि । हेमन्तकालेऽपि एकस्तृतीय पर्वणि द्वितीयः सप्तमे । श्रीष्मकालेपि एकस्तृतीय पर्वणि द्वितीयः सप्तमे ॥

एवं च अवमरात्राः एकस्मिन् वर्षे षद्. युगे $5 \times 6 = 30 =$ एको मासः. अतिरात्राः एकस्मिन् वर्षे पट्. युगे $5 \times 6 = 30 =$ एको मासः. अतिरात्राः एकस्मिन् वर्षे पट्. युगे $5 \times 6 = 30 =$ एको मासः. तत् युगे द्वौ अधिकमासौ भवतः. सावनात्संवत्सरात् चान्द्रः संवत्सरः पड्भिरचमरात्रेरवमः न्यूनः इति तेषां अवमरात्रा इत्यन्वर्थे नाम. सावनात्संवत्सरात् सौरस्संवत्सरः पड्भिरतिरात्रैः अधिक इति तेषामितरात्रा इति नाम.

चान्द्रर्तुः सावनर्तुः सूर्यर्तुः इति त्रिविधोऽप्यृतुः पुरा पृथ-ग्गणितः आसीत्.

लग्नानयनं चन्द्रर्तुसंख्यां चाह् 'श्रविष्ठाभ्यां' इति — श्रविष्ठाभ्यां गुणाभ्यस्तान् प्राग्विलग्नान्विनिर्दिशेत् । आर्श्वान्मासान् षडभ्यस्तान् विद्याचान्द्रमसानृतून् ॥ (ऋ. 19)

श्रीवष्ठाभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यां आरभ्य यानि नक्षत्राणि उदेख अस्तं गतानि तानि त्रिकैः त्रिकैः राशीकृत्य प्राग्विलग्नान् प्राग्गतान् लग्नान् नक्षत्रोद्यक्षपान् विनिर्दिशेत् । युगे चन्द्रर्नुसंख्यामाह अक्षान् दित । युगे ये 67 संख्याकाः नक्षत्रमासा वर्तन्ते तान् अङ्भ्यस्तान् षड्गुणितान् चान्द्रमासानृत्न् विद्यात् । युगे 67 × 6 = 142 चान्द्रत्यो वर्तन्ते इति यावत् । यथा 1830 दिव-सात्मके युगे सूर्यः पञ्चनक्षत्रपर्यायान् कृत्वा 5 × 6 = 30 ऋत्न् सात्मके युगे सूर्यः पञ्चनक्षत्रपर्यायान् कृत्वा 67 × 6 = 402 करोति, तथा चन्द्रश्च 67 नक्षत्रपर्यायान् कृत्वा 67 × 6 = 402 चान्द्रर्त्न् करोतीति क्षेयम् ॥

उक्तं च ज्योतिष्करण्डे (प. 196, पद्यं 288)— लग्गं च दिक्खणायणविस्रुवेसुवि अस उत्तरं अयणे। लग्गं साई विस्रुवेसुवि दिक्खणं अयणे॥ लग्नं दक्षिणायनविषुवेष्वपि अश्व उत्तरस्मिन्नयने । लग्नं स्वाती विषुवेषु पञ्चस्वपि दक्षिणे अयने ॥ इति ।

वेदाङ्गज्योतिषकाले मेपादिराशिषु सप्तविश्वतिनक्षत्राणि न विभक्तान्यासन् । ततः उत्तरकाले $2^{\frac{1}{4}}$ नक्षत्राणि एकैकस्मिन् राशौ विनियुज्य सप्तविश्वतिनैक्षत्राणि मेपादिषु द्वादशराशिषु प्रविभक्तानि । अतस्तदानीं मासचतुष्ट्ये नव नक्षत्राणीति नव लग्नानि गणितान्यासन् । तथा च द्वादशसु मासेषु $12 \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} = 27$ नक्षत्रो-द्यक्षपाणि लग्नानि गणितान्यासन् । ज्योतिष्करण्डव्यास्यात्रा मलयगिरिणा युगे दशसु अयनेषु 1835 लग्नानि भवन्तीत्युक्तम् ॥

युगे चन्द्रस्य नक्षत्रपर्यायाः 67 । एकैकस्मिन् पर्याये हे हे उत्तरायणवृक्षिणायनक्षे अयने मचतः । अतः 67 × 2 = 134 चान्द्रायनानि भवन्ति । एकैकमयनं ऋतुत्रयात्मकमिति 134 × 3 – 402 चान्द्रतिवो युगे भवन्तीति बोध्यम् ॥

वेधोपायमाह " इत्युपाय " इति— इत्युपायसमुदेशो भूयोऽप्येवं प्रकल्पयेत् । ज्ञेयराशिं गताम्यस्तं विमजेद्ज्ञानराशिना ॥ ४३ ॥

इति पूर्वोक्तप्रकारेण उपायसमुद्देशः वेधोपायोपदेशः वोध्यः। वेधन क्षातराशौ गतं प्राप्तं कमि विषयं विकाय ततः क्षेयराशौ तिक्षिष्यानयनार्थं गणकः क्षानराशिगतेन विषयेण अभ्यस्तं गुणितं क्षेयराशि क्षानराशिना विभक्तेत्। यत्फळं ळभ्यते क्षेयराशौ विभक्ते, तत् तिक्ष्यमानं भवति। एवं गुणनविभक्तनादि भूयः पुनः पुनः पुनः प्रकल्पयेत् इति.

डपसंहरति 'इत्येतन्मास' इति— इत्येतन्मासवर्षाणां मुहूर्तोद्यपर्वणाम् । दिनर्त्वयनमासानां च्याख्यानं लगघोऽत्रवीत् ॥ ४४ ॥ CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri इति एवं एतत्पूर्वोक्तं, मासानां वर्षाणां, मुद्दूर्तानां उदयानां नक्षत्रादयानां लग्नापरनामकानां, पर्वणां, दिनानां सावनादीनां, सावनचान्द्रसौराणां, अयनानां सौराणां चान्द्राणां नाक्षत्राणां च व्याख्यानं विवरणं लगधाचार्यः अववीत्॥

वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषविदः फलमुपदर्शयित "सोम" इति— सोमस्र्यस्तुचरितं विद्वान् वेदविदश्चते । सोमस्र्यस्तुचरितं लोकं लोके च सन्ततिम् ॥ ४५॥

सोमस्य चन्द्रस्य-सूर्यस्य, स्तृणां नक्षत्राणां च चरितं चारं यो विद्वान् वेद जानाति सः वित् विद्वान् सोमसूर्यस्तृभिः चरितं प्रचरितं लोकं सुर्यचन्द्रनक्षत्रलोकं अश्रुते प्राप्नोति सुक्के वा। लोके चेहलोके सन्तर्ति पुत्रपौत्रादिसन्तानं अश्रुते लभत इत्पर्थः॥

> निरस्तइयामिका शामशास्त्रिणोञ्जलितप्रमा। वेदाङ्गज्यौतिषस्येयं दीपिका दीप्यतां सदा॥







